Two Parts
12 Pages

# The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV.....NO. 13,786. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1895.—TWO PARTS—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

## TWO OHIO LYNCHERS SHOT

### Desperate Battle with a Mob at the Tiffin County Jail.

### SHOT DEAD BY A SPECIAL GUARD

**A Gang of Lynchers Undertakes to Secure the Murderer of Marshal Schultz Without Success.**

TIFFIN, Ohio, Oct. 27.—In an attempt early this morning to avenge the murder of August Schultz, Tiffin's popular City Marshal, who was shot down in cold blood by Leander J. Martin, alias Williams, a farmer of Hopewell Township, last Wednesday evening, two more victims were added to the tragic affair. At 1:30 o'clock a mob of 150 infuriated men, many of whom were under the influence of liquor, attacked the jail in an effort to secure Martin and hang him. A volley from a half dozen rifles met them, and two of the mob were killed. They are Henry Mutchler, Jr., and Christian Matz.

At daylight this morning crowds began to gather in the vicinity of the jail, and Sheriff Van Nest, fearing further trouble, called out Company C of the Sixteenth Regiment, Ohio National Guard, to maintain order. This company, which is stationed here, is not numerically strong, and the Sheriff, thinking Capt. Loomis's men would be unable to cope with a more general civic uprising, telegraphed Gov. McKinley for more troops.

The Governor complied with the request, ordering three additional companies to the scene. During the day one company each came from Fremont and Sandusky, and late this evening the company from Kenton arrived on the Big Four. It is not believed that there will be any further trouble, yet the friends of the dead men threaten vengeance to the guards who fired on the mob, and the dead Marshal's friends say they will kill Martin if they can get to him. Martin was spirited away to Fremont long before daylight, but this the people refuse to believe. The names of the guards who fired the fatal volley are known only to Sheriff Van Nest. Three hundred militiamen are guarding the jail to-night.

Martin runs a small farm near Watson Station, six miles south of town. Wednesday afternoon he got into a controversy with a son of a neighboring farmer. The boy, who is scarcely fifteen years of age, had refused to obey some trivial request of Martin, and the farmer flew into a rage. He struck the boy with his fist, and then seized him my the neck, nearly strangling him. The boy finally succeeded in breaking away, and, half dead though he was, reached town, where he told his story to the police.

Officer Pat Sweeney and Marshal Shultz immediately started for the Martin farm. Martin was still in front of the house, and apparently saw them approaching, for he rushed inside, and when they arrived had barricaded the doors, and was watching from one of the windows.

Sweeney and Shultz had not taken the affair very seriously, and had expected no determined opposition. They walked directly to the door of the house, but when they reached close range Martin opened fire from the window. They blazed away in return, but before more than half a dozen shots had been fired both officers had fallen. Shultz died almost instantly where he lay. Sweeney had started to retreat from the house at the first gunshot, and succeeded in getting beyond range with two wounds, which were not fatal. Reinforcements arrived later from town, and Martin, seeing that further resistance was useless, laid down his arms and surrendered. The news of the death of Shultz caused the wildest excitement in town, and among the neighboring farms, where the dead man was well known and liked.

Shultz's funeral was held yesterday, and was largely attended, the farmers for miles around adding their numbers to those of the friends of the Marshal living in town. After the services there was much talk among the populace, especially the farmers living near Watson, and it was noticed as evening drew on that few of the tillers of the soil had taken their departure for home. Nothing was thought of this, however, as the farmers regard Saturdays at this season of the year as holidays, and often make a day of it "in town."

There was considerable drinking among the town crowd, and plenty of talk about lynching Martin, but it was not taken for much. Sheriff Joe Van Ness, knowing Shultz's popularity, had, however, taken the precaution the day after the murder to place four or five guards in the jail and arm them with rifles. He said this afternoon that he really expected no trouble, but put the men there "just to be on the safe side." At midnight most of the saloons closed, and the town was apparently quiet. It was noticed that nearly everybody had disappeared, and the two policemen who do night duty around the business portion of the handsome little city walked their beats with apparently the usual dull night ahead of them.

Out at the old fair grounds, just one mile east of the jail and Court House, which ornament the exact centre of the city, an exciting midnight scene was being enacted. Belated residents making for their homes in that portion of the city noticed groups of men in various parts of the grounds, which were lately sold by the county to a syndicate for a subdivision of the city. The groups grew, and their numbers were augmented every few minutes by the arrival of people from various parts of the city and country. No leader seemed in evidence.

Shortly after 1 o'clock there was a concerted move, and the mob, which had at last found a leader, started into the city. The night was dark, and the shadows cast by the big trees which lined the pavements on both sides of the streets through which the mob marched added to the gloom. The marchers, on mob law bent, came into Market Street just east of Heidelburg College, and, passing the handsome homes on the avenue, arrived in the rear of the jail at 1:30. After a wait of two or three minutes the mob, with a terrific yell, rushed through the yard between the Seneca County Court House and the jail, and in a twinkling were demanding entrance to Sheriff Van Nest's official residence and the jail. Many members of the mob had obtained sledge-hammers, which they used with quick effect on the light door which leads to the corridor between the Sheriff's residence and the jail proper. This obstacle was demolished with a few sharp blows, and the bloodthirsty mob surged inside the jail.

Sheriff Van Nest and his deputies were prepared for intruders. He met the first part of the mob, and demanded their instant withdrawal, on penalty of the law and bodily harm if they ventured further. The brave officer of the law faced the infuriated throng, revolver in hand, but he was overpowered by the reckless, partly intoxicated, mob, and his weapon was wrested from his grasp.

The lawbreakers, elated over their apparently easy progress toward the object of their attack, imagined that the remainder of their fatal work would be as easy. But they counted without the determined and heavily armed body of six Deputy Sheriffs, who had been sworn in by the chief peace officer of the county after the arrest of Shultz's murderer, and placed in advantageous positions inside the jail, with ironclad orders to resist the taking of the prisoner at all hazards. The mob was not aware even of the presence of these extra jail guards.

After gaining access to the hallway and overpowering the Sheriff, the mob soon broke open the solid steel door which separated them from the jail. Beyond this is a heavy semi-circular barred door, which was attacked with sledge hammers. After pleading and threats had failed to get the men to desist, the guards fired their revolvers into the ceiling. The sound of the firearms did not make the crowd flinch. As a last resort, the guards, following the command of the Sheriff, turned death-dealing weapons direct upon the attacking party and poured a volley of lead into its midst.

The volley of six balls brought death to Henry Mutchler, Jr., and Christian Matz. They fell lifeless where they had stood helping in the work of battering down the obstacles to the cell in which Martin lay crouching in fear of his life being taken away before the judgment of the law. The bodies of the two men were carried away by their comrades. This tragic check only served to add to the fury of the mob. The work of demolition was brought to a stop only because certain members of the mob had gone from the scene to secure dynamite with which to destroy the jail and the hated inmates. While the vain search for the terrible explosive was in progress, Police Officers Sweeney and Faulkner went to Murderer Martin's cell, unlocked the door, handcuffed him, and took him safely from the jail by a rear door, which the mob had not thought of guarding. The hunted prisoner and his guards entered a waiting cab at the door and were driven at a furious pace to Fremont, twenty-four miles distant.

The guards, who had carried out the orders of their superior officers and upheld the law with such terrible effect, disappeared from the jail as soon as word came that Martin was safely on the way to Fremont. The mob quickly learned that the object of their vengeance was no longer within reach, and slowly dispersed, after the hunt for dynamite had proved fruitless. Baffled in their plot to lynch the slayer of their friend, the Marshal, the mob's rage and threats of vengeance were directed against the deputies, who had killed two of their number. They tried to find the officers and learn their identity, if possible, but their names are known only to the Sheriff and a few trusted persons.

With the break of day excited crowds began to gather again in the vicinity of the jail, and Sheriff Van Nest found it necessary to call out the local company of the Ohio National Guard, as well as to apply to Gov. McKinley for additional companies. The crowd which swarmed outside the jail refused to believe that the prisoner had been removed, and laughed at the several committees of citizens, who gave the interior of the structure a thorough inspection, and reported that the murderer was not there.

A company of militia arrived to-night from Toledo, and went into camp in the vicinity of the jail, where the other four companies of the National Guard are on duty, making an armed force of trained men sufficient to repel any attack which even an organized and heavily armed mob might make on the jail. Col. Kounts of Toledo, as ranking officer, assumed command of the militia, and the situation at a late hour gives no indication of another outbreak.

Mutchler was twenty-three years old and a laborer. He was drunk during the night, and was loud in agitating lynch law. Matz was thirty-three years old and a butcher. Neither was married.

It is expected that the Campbell campaign meeting to-morrow will attract a large crowd to the city, and that there may be scenes of violence, as threats are still being made to blow up the jail to avenge the shooting of the men.

### TWO BOMBS FOUND IN MADISON, WIS.

**One in the Capitol Park and the Other in a Tailor's Premises.**

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 27.—Two bombs have been found in this city, and the local police are trying to solve the mystery. The first was found in the Capitol park, while the second was found in the yard of H. I. Veerhusen of the tailoring firm of Oleson & Veerhusen, whose employes went on strike recently.

The bomb found in the Capitol park was of paper and had a metallic cap, and was in form very much like a cartridge, while the bomb found in the yard of Mr. Veerhusen was a common gaspipe bomb. Both contained nitro-glycerine, but of how explosive a quality is not known. An examination of the contents of the bombs will have to be made to-morrow by Prof. Daniels of the State University.

The fact that one of the bombs was found in the yard of one of the tailor manufacturers has caused very general belief that they were left where they were found by the strikers. Some of these are said to be pronounced Anarchists, and are said by the police to have made numerous murderous threats recently. The bomb left in the Capitol park was put in a place where it would have killed many people had it exploded. The finding of the bombs has caused a great deal of excitement in Madison.

### STEIGER WAS STRUCK FROM BEHIND

**Found at Mount Morris Park Suffering from Concussion of the Brain.**

William Steiger, twenty-two years old, a gasfitter of 2,215 Second Avenue, was found unconscious at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning at the Fifth Avenue entrance to Mount Morris Park. He was taken to the Harlem Hospital, where it was discovered that he was suffering from concussion of the brain, caused by a blow. His condition is critical.

He recovered consciousness last night, and said that while he was going home through the Park Saturday night he was suddenly struck by some one, who attacked him from behind.

He had $15 in his possession, and also a gold watch, which, he declares, were stolen.

**To Help Bewildered Voters.**

The latest scheme to help bewildered voters to mark a mixed ticket is a punching machine for sample ballots.

According to the law, any voter may ask for a sample ballot and take it away from the polling place to get it marked as a guide.

Some ingenious inventor has made a machine which punches out a cross on any part of the sample ballot. All the voter has then to do is to take back his sample ballot, spread it like a stencil sheet over his official ballot, and fill in the cross-marked space with a black lead pencil.

One Tammany district leader is reported to have ordered twenty-five of these machines for use in his Assembly district.

**Rudyard Kipling's "Out of India,"** Just published. For sale everywhere.—Adv.

## CALLAHAN'S FINAL JUMP

### Loses His Life in a Daring Leap from Poughkeepsie Bridge.

### HIS JUMP WITNESSED BY SEVERAL

**Taken from the River Alive, but Severely Injured, and He Died Last Night as a Result.**

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 27.—"Well, good-bye, old man. I wish you luck," said James J. Dowd of this city, about daybreak this morning, as he leaned over the rail of the Poughkeepsie Bridge, 212 feet above high-water mark, and shook hands with Patrick King Callahan, the bridge jumper. A second latter Callahan went whizzing down through space, and in three seconds struck the water, with a shock that sent the spray flying high in the air.

He was picked up at once by men in a boat in waiting, and was stripped to the skin. He raised himself to his feet, and was cheered by spectators in boats and on shore, which tribute he acknowledged by standing up and raising his arms above his head, to show that he was in good shape. As a matter of fact, however, he was very seriously injured, and he died to-night as a result of his reckless jump.

Thus was the feat performed which since the completion of the Poughkeepsie Bridge a few years ago has been often said to have been done, and was generally considered impossible. Callahan jumped from the spot where "Steve" Brodie claimed to have made his leap about five years ago. Nobody saw Brodie, but at least twenty-five people saw Callahan, and will make affidavit to the genuineness of his performance.

Several well-known newspaper men watched him from the time he walked out on the bridge until he made the jump, and held their watches on him. They crossed the river in a dense fog at 5:30, which lifted on the west side, where the jump was made, about 6 o'clock, and gave them an unobstructed view. The exact time the jump was made was 6:52 A. M. The point was 150 feet west of the most westerly river pier, near the end of the big cantilever arm which shoots out from the steel tower, one of the course marks in the triangular boat race last Summer.

Callahan jumped from the north side of the bridge. He and his trainer, D. P. Sullivan, arrived at Highland Station, opposite Poughkeepsie, on the West Shore Railroad, at 6:08 o'clock this morning. In the party were George Bleekman, George Hawkins, the old third baseman of the New-Yorks; George McCormack, William Lloyd, John Eckhardt, and William J. Aikman, all of New-York. Callahan and his party prepared for business the moment they stepped from the train. Callahan was so eager that he could not wait for the day to open, and prepared himself in a barn in the rear. He strapped about his body a life preserver made of cork, and fastened inflated bladders under his arms. He kept his clothing on, except his coat, which he threw over his shoulders. He had on a blue flannel shirt, ordinary underclothing, and a derby hat.

The party took a rough path through the hills adjoining the West Shore terminus of the bridge, and climbed on it where the ironwork comes close to the ground. They walked out to the watch tower. With Callahan were William Lloyd and George McCormack of New-York and James J. Dowd and George Moran of this city. They grouped themselves about the bridge jumper to hide his equipments, and marched boldly past the guards. One of the party, as they met the guards, said:

"All right, old man; we're a gang of painters been out on a lark. Show you our passes to-morrow."

The watchman made a show to stop the men, but they hurried along, and he shouted after them that they would have to show their passes, even if they were painters. But his words were wasted. It was now 6:45 o'clock. There was a heavy fog on the east bank, streamers of which reached out and curled about the ironwork on the west side; but, strange enough, at no time did it hide the western end of the bridge from the view of the eager watchers below.

When "King" Callahan clambered over the bridge railing and looked about for a place to jump from he found a lot of telegraph wires in his way. He thrust his legs through them with an impatient remark and let himself down, gripping with his hands one of the sleepers that sustain the board walk along the edge of the bridge. With the shout, "Here goes the 'King,'" he swung his body out from the bridge and let loose. At first his body fell straight as a plummet line; then his back and shoulders twisted backward slightly, and in this position he struck the water.

As the spray parted, Callahan's body was seen to bob up and down two or three times, and each time he gave a hollow groan. The impetus with which he struck was frightful. The sound from the impact was heard plainly on shore, 500 feet away, and much resembled the boom of a bass drum. One of the bladders broke from his arm and shot up in the air.

It was an anxious interval while Callahan's friends in one of the rowboats pulled him in and stretched him out on the bottom.

"Are you alive, 'King'?" came from one of his anxious friends on the bridge above.

"You bet I am," was the response.

Liquor was poured down his throat and his clothing was cut from him, and he was thoroughly rubbed to prevent a collapse. Callahan was very pale and shivering, but he raised himself to his feet, and it was first thought that he was all right. Then it was noticed that he was bleeding from an ugly laceration near the groin. Despite this he walked along the railroad track about fifty yards, toward Dean's Hotel, when he showed signs of weakness, and his friends picked him up and carried him the other half of the distance. He was laid on the barroom floor and rubbed again vigorously, and bathed with alcohol and given liberal doses of brandy, which revived him.

All the while he was bleeding freely. Callahan did not want a doctor called, but, after he was put to bed, Dr. Merill and Dr. Sheedy of this city and a Highland doctor were summoned, and they have been at work on him all day. He is paralyzed from his waist down. A cut in which three stitches were taken lacerated the perinaeum, and his pulse could hardly be felt.

Late this evening his pulse was stronger and he felt better. Father Bruder of this city called and administered the extreme unction. Callahan said he would get well and jump from the bridge again next week, but he died at 11:25 o'clock to-night.

**The Jump from the Brooklyn Bridge.**

Callahan jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge July 23, 1895. He was a bartender then, and, when taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, gave his address as 434 Third Avenue. The distance to the water from the place where Callahan dropped is about 125 feet. From another section of the span the bridge jumper could have had a clear fall of 135 feet.

When taken to the hospital, it was found that Callahan had been internally injured. He said that the jump had been made to win a wager of $1,700.

### DEMOCRATS GAINING IN KENTUCKY

**Indications that Hardin, the Candidate for Governor, Will Receive Nearly the Full Vote of His Party.**

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 27.—There has been a noticeable change within ten days in sentiment in this State regarding the head of the Democratic ticket, Gen. P. Wat Hardin, and if this sentiment should continue the Democratic ticket will be elected.

Kentucky has many Democrats who will vote for the nominees of the party, no matter who or what these nominees may be. This class is pulling in line, convinced that free-silver Hardin on a gold platform can do no harm, and they will vote for him. Reliable reports have been received from 60 out of the 119 counties, and these reports affirm that the disaffection that existed early in the campaign has passed away to a very large extent. An almost united support will be given the ticket in these counties.

This sentiment is felt also in Louisville. The Democratic managers two weks ago believed the city would go Republican by 10,000. These figures are reduced to-day to 5,000.

Gen. Hardin himself says he will come to Louisville with 20,000 plurality. This would elect him by 15,000. The Courier-Journal all along has contended that Hardin would be defeated. The weekly edition of that paper to-morrow will publish an editorial article asserting that Hardin will have a majority of from 12,000 to 20,000. These figures are based on a most careful estimate of reports from 112 counties.

The Courier-Journal is conducting a sort of guessing contest on the result of the election in the State. One thousand guesses from Kentucky subscribers were carefully gone over, with a view of arriving at the sentiment in the State. Three-fourths of these guesses gave Hardin the election by pluralities ranging from 10,000 to 40,000. The editorial article to be published to-morrow will say that, summing up what is indicated by these guesses, the election of Gen. Hardin and the Democratic ticket is foreshadowed by the majority stated. It also will predict the largest vote ever cast in a Gubernatorial election in this State.

### LAWYER'S SON A CRIMINAL

**William Leonard Has Had a Checkered Career—Arrested for Assaulting a Railroad Watchman.**

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 27.—The burglar who was arrested last Sunday morning after having assaulted Wiliam A. Lewis and Thomas Carey, the Central Railroad agent and watchman, respectively, at Danforth Avenue Station, and who gave his name as William Allman, has been identified as William Leonard, a son of Henry W. Leonard, formerly a Justice of the Peace at Bayonne, who now has a law office at 202 Broadway, New-York.

The identification was made in a singular manner. A woman called Monday to see Allman. She declined to give her name, and a detective followed her. She went to New-York, and after visiting two or three stores went to the elder Leonard's office.

In addition to establishing Allman's identity as William Leonard, the police also learned that the woman was the sweetheart of Casper Ansart, the accomplice of Leonard, or Allman, and it was by following her again that Ansart was located in Brooklyn, where he was arrested yesterday.

Besides the assault on Lewis and Carey, the men are charged with an attempted burglary in Greenville two months ago, when they fired several shots at the officers who frustrated their attempted robbery, but did not capture them, and also with shooting at George Murray of 54 Avenue C, Bayonne, whose house they attempted to rob previously.

Chief McNeil of Bayonne also charges Ansart with setting fire to two houses in that city about a year ago. Both buildings were destroyed.

Young Leonard has had a checkered career. He was shot while robbing a house in a South Carolina town two years ago. He was seriously wounded, but managed to escape.

Leonard and Ansart will be arraigned together as soon as the latter can be extradited.

### THE REGULUS ALMOST SWAMPED

**Encountered a Heavy Gale on the Voyage from Kingston and Three Giant Waves Broke over the Bows.**

The steamship Regulus, which arrived yesterday from Kingston, brought tales of wild weather in southern seas. She sailed from Kingston Oct. 18, and five days later was hove to under steam and a bit of storm canvas, with a furious gale rolling big waves against her bow.

The gale was from the east-northeast, and for six hours the vessel stood at bay, her bows headed to the seas. These began to burst over the deck, and three that followed each other in quick succession came near swamping the ship with their coiling tons of water.

Capt. Forssell concluded to run before the turmoil, and wearing ship brought the vessel's stern to the seas. The engines were set ahead, and for 220 miles the ship raced to the southwest, every mile taking her further out of her course. Then the gale abated, and the Regulus was brought back to her course. The cargo had gone adrift in the tumble, and when the hatches were opened it was found that considerable damage had been done below.

### GEORGE W. HUMPHREYS WAS ILL

**Lightly Clad, He Dashed Out of His House and Through the Streets.**

George W. Humphreys, a lawyer of 227 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, has been suffering for some time from pneumonia. He became delirious yesterday, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon rushed out of his house in his trousers, slippers, and shirt, without coat or hat, and ran down Eighth Avenue.

People saw him coming and hurried out of his way. At One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Edward Dunn of 215 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, a friend of Mr. Humphreys, followed him, caught him at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and persuaded him to stop. A big crowd gathered around, and a policeman took Humphreys to the station house.

Mrs. Humphreys was sent for, and an ambulance from Manhattan Hospital was summoned. When it was ascertained that Mr. Humphreys was ill he was sent home in a cab, wrapped up in a policeman's overcoat.

**Terribly Mangled by Fireworks.**

HOBOKEN, N. J., Oct. 27.—John Owens of Fifth and Adam Streets, Hoboken, was taken from his home to St. Mary's Hospital to-day, suffering from severe injuries in the face.

A mass meeting was held in Odd Fellows' Hall Saturday night, and Owens was one of the spectators that witnessed the display of fireworks in the street.

The fragments of an exploding bomb struck him in the face, destroying his right eye and terribly mangling his face and right ear.

**Foreman Miller's Injuries Fatal.**

John Miller, a foreman in the Department of Public Works, who fell down cellar steps at Fifty-third Street and First Avenue on Saturday and was taken to the Flower Hospital suffering from a fracture of the base of the skull, died last night.

## SOUGHT RELIEF IN DEATH

### Estelle Colton of Brooklyn Drowns Herself at Piermont.

### SUICIDE OF AN ESTIMABLE WOMAN

**Despondency on Account of a Failure to be Promoted in Her Art School Probably the Cause.**

NYACK, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Estelle Colton, only daughter of Dr. Edward G. Colton, the well-known dentist of Brooklyn, whose residence is at 66 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, drowned herself under peculiarly sad circumstances at Piermont last evening.

Miss Colton, who was a fine-looking young woman about twenty-four years of age, was a warm friend of the family of E. T. Copeland, one of the most prominent residents of Grandview, two miles north of Piermont, and frequently came up to visit them. Yesterday afternoon she came up on a train, but, instead of going to Grandview, she got off the train at Piermont on the Hill at 4:30 o'clock. She was handsomely dressed in a suit of rich black silk, with a red waist, and her stylish appearance as she walked slowly down the hill toward Piermont village attracted the attention of those whom she met.

About twilight, after walking around some time, she crossed the bridge over Sparkill Creek and was not seen again alive. About 8:30 o'clock Louis Schue, a German who lives near the river, around the point of the mountain, below Piermont, was slowly wending his way home, and when just at the turn of the mountain he found a satchel lying in the road. He picked it up and opened it, finding several letters in it. He hastened home with his find, and when he got to his house found that one of the letters was open and evidently intended to be read.

Its contents intimated that the writer had taken her life, and Mr. Schue hastened back to where the satchel had lain, and close by, in a small creek that runs up through the salt meadows, he saw a body, partially hidden in the water. The man then ran to the village and notified Coroner Felter and several others.

Officer Hickey and Charles Riker, the druggist, took the body out, and it was carried to the barn of a neighbor. A sealed letter addressed to E. D. Copeland, Grandview, was found in the satchel, and Mr. Copeland was notified and came down at once, identifying the body as that of Miss Colton.

The open letter was addressed to the family, and told plainly of the suicide. Its tone showed that Miss Colton had become despondent and intended to take her own life. She spoke in kindly terms of every one, and referred several times in warmest words to her dear friend "Constance," meaning Miss Copeland, whom she had visited.

Miss Colton was highly educated, and her taste ran especially on art. It is said that her despondency was caused by her failure to reach a desired promotion in the art school which she attended, and this led to her fatal act.

Dr. Colton came up this morning and was overcome with grief. He insisted on being taken to the spot where his daughter was drowned, and soon after returned to the city.

The body of Miss Colton was at Mr. Copeland's house, Grandview, until late this afternoon, when it was taken to the city.

Miss Colton, during her frequent visits at Piermont and Grandview, visited many spots of interest in that locality, and she must have been familiar with the place she sought in which to drown herself. The event has caused gloom throughout Piermont to-day, and hundreds of persons have visited the creek where the young woman's body was found.

### CONTESTS BY THE WHOLESALE

**Ex-Congressman Lynch's Scheme for Securing Colored Men Their Rights.**

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 27.—Ex-Congressman Lynch of Mississippi, in an interview here, outlined a plan by which he hopes to have annulled those sections of the Constitution of Mississippi wherein the colored man is disfranchised as an elector, and also any similar provision that may be put into the South Carolina Constitution. He has organized a secret society whose aim is to have these sections set aside.

"Next year," he said, "we will nominate a candidate for Congress in every district of these two States.

"Of course, we do not expect that a single one of them will be elected, but we will contest their seats in this manner: We will appeal to the National House of Representatives to enfranchise them by the provisions of the Constitution, which declares that the House alone has the power to decide the manner of choosing its representatives.

"The Constitution, which readmitted into the Union the States of Mississippi and South Carolina, not only says, but emphatically declares, 'That no elector qualified under the old Constitution was to be disfranchised by subsequent ones.'"

### PRAIRIE FIRES IN OKLAHOMA

**Reported that Several Indian Children Have Lost Their Lives.**

PERRY, Oklahoma, Oct. 27.—Fierce prairie fires raged thirty miles from here, along the Arkansas River, yesterday. The wind was high, and many thousand acres of pasture, hay, and grain fields were burned over. It is reported that several Indian children perished in the flames, and hundreds of people barely escaped with their lives.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Oct. 27.—Information has reached this city from the Oneida Reservation of the death of three children of John Skanidore, as a result of the forest fires raging in that region.

LAPORTE, Ind., Oct. 27.—Destructive forest fires are raging south of Buffalo. People are fighting the fire, fearful that their homes will be destroyed.

**A Railroad Wreck in Ohio.**

DELAWARE, Ohio, Oct. 27.—The southbound freight train on the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railroad was wrecked at this place this morning. As the train was crossing a trestle, seventy-five feet high, it broke in two. The engineer applied the brakes, and, upon the first section being slackened, the second section crashed into it, and six cars were knocked from the trestle into the ravine below. On one of the cars that went down was Frank Scott of Marysville. The fall broke his neck. The damage is over $20,000.

**Waitresses in Bloomers.**

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 27.—The proprietor of a restaurant near the Merchants' Exchange yesterday issued an order to his waitresses that, beginning with to-morrow, they must wear bloomers. The dozen girls went into secret session in the kitchen. Some favored a strike, and others a compromise on short skirts. Meantime the proprietor has provided for an emergency a force of bloomer girls and prepared for a rush of business.

### IMAGINED THAT HE WAS ROBBED

**And Announced that He Had Killed a Bold Highwayman—Bad Effects of New-Jersey Applejack.**

BRIDGETON, N. J., Oct. 27.—A vivid imagination, coupled with too much Jersey "applejack," has landed John Sickler into a heap of trouble, and also into the County Jail.

Sickler is a farmer, and when he started home from Bridgeton last night he was considerably the worse for his evening in town. On his way home his imagination began to work, and in the condition his mind was in it took on a sensational and bloodthirsty character. Having thought out his tale, Sickler drove back to town and told the police that four highwaymen had attacked him and robbed him of $30, but in the struggle he had valiantly defended himself, and had killed one of the footpads with a hatchet. When their companion fell the other highwaymen fled.

The police spent all night looking for a highwayman's body. To-day, after a night's sleep, Sickler confessed that he had concocted the tale, but blamed it on the quality of liquor he had drunk. The police could not see the force of the argument, and Sickler was arrested and committed to the County Jail on the charge of drunkenness.

### INTO VAN CORTLANDT CREEK

**Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. R. Hauptner Get Wet and Bruised Owing to the Freak of a Frightened Horse.**

Charles E. R. Hauptner and his wife were unceremoniously dumped into Van Cortlandt Creek, near the station at Van Cortlandt Park, yesterday afternoon, owing to the stubbornness of a horse that is addicted to the habit of moving backward.

Mr. Hauptner lives at 442 West Thirty-fourth Street. With his wife, he went out riding yesterday. The horse became frightened at a passing team and backed down an embankment. Mr. Hauptner pulled on the reins and applied the whip to no purpose. Horse, buggy, and occupants landed in the water. The buggy was overturned and the animal kicked the dashboard out and started up the hill and down the road, frightening pedestrians and bicycle riders, until captured by Policeman Gilmartin of the King's Bridge Station.

Mr. Hauptner sustained numerous bruises, but none of a serious nature. He landed in three feet of water. Mrs. Hauptner landed in a spot where the water was only one foot deep. Mr. Hauptner went to a hotel, and Mrs. Hauptner went home and brought back dry clothing for him.

### INCENDIARIES WORK IN YONKERS

**Two Fires Started Last Night—Mrs. Joseph H. Palmer's Large Stable Was Destroyed.**

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Incendiaries visited this section to-night, and in a short time set two fires. The first started about 8 o'clock in the large stable of Mrs. Joseph H. Palmer, on Saw Mill River Road. The stable, one horse, the farming implements, and a quantity of hay were destroyed.

The loss will be $2,500. The building and stock were insured. While the barn was burning, the dancing pavilion of Stein's Hotel, not far from the scene of the fire, was set on fire.

As the wind was not blowing toward the pavilion, the fire could not have been caused by an ember blown to the spot from the barn. The police are watching the neighborhood.

### CENTRAL PARK CHURCH REOPENED

**Trouble with the Rev. C. V. Patterson Adjusted Through the Courts.**

The Central Park Baptist Church, in East Eighty-third Street, between Second and Third Avenues, was reopened yesterday, and regular Sunday services will be held in the church hereafter.

The church was closed March 18, 1894, through the dismissal of the pastor, the Rev. C. Venton Patterson, who held possession of the house of worship by main force for five weeks thereafter, and refused to leave until he was dispossessed by an order of the City Court.

The matter was carried to the higher courts, Patterson claiming that the Board of Trustees had no right to conduct services. He was assisted by a faction of the church members, but on the 18th inst. the Supreme Court decided against him.

The Rev. John W. Crouch occupied the pulpit at the morning and evening services, and a large congregation attended. The deposed pastor appeared at both services and sat in a rear pew. The church members believe that harmony has been restored.

### SHE ROBBED HER PROTECTOR

**Margaret Bruce Stole from Sister Barbara of St. Barnabas's Home.**

The Protestant sisters who conduct the St. Barnabas Home Mission, 364 Mulberry Street, are recovering from grief at having entertained a criminal unawares. The criminal is Margaret Bruce, a homeless servant, who is now in Bellevue Hospital awaiting trial on a charge of having stolen from Sister Barbara, the Matron of the home, a gold watch, chain, and charm, and a silver-mounted umbrella.

The woman got into the home about a month ago by telling the sisters a pitiful story of want and privation. She was allowed to stay there, doing a little work about the institution.

She was sent, two weeks ago, to sweep Sister Barbara's room. It was discovered soon afterward that she was missing. So also were the Matron's watch, chain, charm, and umbrella. Detectives traced the woman to Bellevue Hospital, where they found her yesterday, suffering from rheumatism.

**A Yonkers Church Anniversary.**

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 27.—In compliance with the recommendation of the General Assembly, the Westminster Presbyterian Church observed to-day as the quarter-century anniversary reunion day. Services were held at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rev. George R. Cutting, the pastor, in the morning gave up his pulpit to the Rev. Dr. John Gillispie, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, who preached on the subject of missions. A popular service of church and Sunday school was held in the evening, when the latter sang choruses, under the direction of F. B. Hickey.

Short addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. John Reid, the retiring pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, and others.

**To Convert Oklahoma Indians.**

On the French Line steamship La Bourgogne, which arrived from Havre yesterday, were ten French missionaries, three of them women, who are going to Oklahoma to work among the Indians. They are members of the order of Benedictines, and come from Bayonne, France.

The party was in charge of Father Thomas. They are going to the Sacred Heart Mission, at Oklahoma, thirty miles east of Purcell.

**Ashore in the St. Lawrence River.**

QUEBEC, Oct. 27.—The steamer Brasilian of the Allan Line, which sailed from Montreal Saturday and passed here at 6 o'clock the same night, went ashore at Cap-a-l'Aigle, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River, seventy miles below Quebec, at 1 o'clock this morning. She is in an upright position and making little or no water. It is expected that she will be floated to-morrow at high tide.

## THE BOSS AND THE COURTS

### Judicial Honors Matters of Trade, Barter, and Spite.

### GOV. MORTON PLAYS TO PLATT'S HAND

**Punishes Those Who Have Incurred Platt's Enmity—Shows Favor to Platt's Friends.**

**VENGEANCE ON STEPHEN L. MAYHAM**

**No Place for Him in the Appellate Divisions—Platt Owed Him a Grudge of Long Standing.**

ALBANY, Oct. 27.—It is well that that particular Goddess of Justice which makes her home in the Empire State has a bandage over her eyes. She is thereby spared the sight of her once white robe dripping with the black mud with which politicians have soiled it. She cannot see how a Republican machine is trying to steal her very scales, that it may use them to weigh out its commodities as it buys and sells.

If the people do not whisper a warning into her ears, her sword may be stolen from her, and, defenseless and bedraggled, she will become the pitiable prey of covetous politicians.

The goddess is in a decidedly unenviable position just at this particular time.

It is wonderful how the official actions of Gov. Morton dovetail into some of the political schemes of Thomas C. Platt. Any one would almost think Mr. Platt had something to do in the line of directing affairs up here in the Capitol.

People are saying that Mr. Platt could not fail to be pleased with the recent designations by Gov. Morton of Judges who are to serve in the Appellate Divisions of the Supreme Court. If Mr. Platt had made these appointments himself, they could not have suited, not only some of his political, but his personal, ends any better.

Much has been said the last two months of the disgrace which is brought upon this State by trailing the "judicial ermine" in the mud of partisan politics. This has been largely statement of fact.

The chapters in the murky story have been written as the various Judiciary Conventions have been held. From the First District, in New-York City, to the Eighth, which borders on Lake Erie, it has been the same story.

**Dickering All Over the State.**

Republicans in New-York bartered the candidates for the Supreme Court for the sake of other places on the ticket. The dicker by which the fusion ticket in New-York was made up is notorious. The same sort of thing was done in other districts, although in the other districts, for the most part, the trading was in the Republican ranks, without attempt to draw support from Democratic organizations.

Offices, promises of preferment, the satisfaction of the gnawing appetite for political "spoils," were the considerations by which nominations for these high judicial offices were secured. The machine dictated the nominations. It may be worth while to give a few specifications later on.

Under the new Constitution it was made the duty of the Legislature to change the boundaries of the judicial departments of the State. There had been five. They were established by a law passed in 1883. There was in each a "General Term," each of which was composed of a Presiding Justice and two Associate Justices, who were selected by the Governor from the whole number of Justices of the State. The Presiding Justice held office during his judicial term, and the Associate Justices for five years, unless their judicial terms sooner expired.

Section 2 of Article VI. of the Constitution adopted last year provided for reorganization in these words:

> The Legislature shall divide the State into four judicial departments. The first department shall consist of the County of New-York; the others shall be bounded by county lines, and be compact and equal in population as nearly as may be. * * *
>
> There shall be an Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, consisting of seven Justices in the first department, and of five Justices in each of the other departments. In each department four shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of three shall be necessary to a decision. No more than five Justices shall sit in any case.
>
> From all the Justices elected to the Supreme Court the Governor shall designate those who shall constitute the Appellate Division in each department, and he shall designate the Presiding Justice thereof, who shall act as such during his term of office and shall be a resident of the department.

**Instance of Thought Transference.**

It is in the designation of Presiding Justices that Gov. Morton has come so near to suiting Mr. Platt, that some persons are wondering if there is not something in thought transference in the case.

Political friends of Mr. Platt rewarded! Political enemies punished! Ties of kinship apparently duly recognized! It is a chapter of wonderful coincidences.

The designations for the five departments, composing the General Terms, as they stood prior to the change under the new Constitution, were these:

First Department.—Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice; Alton B. Parker, David L. Follett, Morgan J. O'Brien, Associate Justices.

Second Department.—Charles F. Brown, Presiding Justice; Calvin E. Pratt, Jackson O. Dykman, Associate Justices.

Third Department—Stephen L. Mayham, Presiding Justice; John R. Putnam, D. Cady Herrick, Associate Justices.

Fourth Department.—George A. Hardin, Presiding Justice; Celora E. Martin, Melton H. Merwin, Associate Justices.

Fifth Department.—Charles C. Dwight, Presiding Justice; George B. Bradley, Loran L. Lewis, Albert Haight, Associate Justices.

This last designation was made prior to Judge Haight's election to the Court of Appeals bench.

Speaking in plain, unjudicial language, it is considered "a good thing" to be designated as a member of the General Term.

Verging still further from the dignity of the bench, and adopting the language of the politicians, who seem to be manipulating the chosen agents of the blind goddess, it is considered "a snap" to be designated as Presiding Justice

very irreverent call it "a pudding." There is $5,000 additional salary for the fortunate appointee.

The distribution of these "good things," "snaps," and "puddings" is right in Mr. Platt's line.

The designations for the First Division were made early in the year. Those for the others were made about three weeks ago. The list for the four appellate divisions is this:

First Department.—Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice; George C. Barrett, George I. Ingraham, Edward Patterson, Morgan J. O'Brien, Charles C. Dwight, Pardon C. Williams, Associate Justices.

Second Department.—Charles E. Brown, Presiding Justice; Edgar M. Cullen, Willard Bartlett, Calvin E. Pratt, Associate Justices.

Third Department.—Charles E. Parker, Presiding Justice; D. Cady Herrick, Judson S. Landon, John R. Putnam, Associate Justices.

Fourth Department.—George A. Hardin, Presiding Justice; William Rumsey, David L. Follett, William H. Adams, Manly C. Green, Associate Justices.

Since these designations were made public there has been some very plain language used by lawyers who have analyzed the list. They have spoken of it without judicial verbiage or circumlocution.

**Rewards and Punishments.**

They have said that it is simply a part of a system of rewards and punishments, by which some Judges who have displeased Mr. Platt and the corporations which contribute to the Republican political machine have been ignored, while others have been advanced.

Three of the Presiding Justices—Van Brunt, Brown, and Hardin, who were the heads of their departments—have been continued in their posts of dignity. No criticism is heard on that score. Thereby have these distinguished jurists been complimented, as was fitting.

But Judge Stephen L. Mayham, who was the Presiding Justice in the old Third Department, has been dropped. He is not only no longer a Presiding Justice, but he has not been designated for the General Term at all.

Does this please Mr. Platt? Several years ago, Mr. Platt was a Quarantine Commissioner at the Port of New-York. The claim was made that his residence was in Tioga, and that he was not legally entitled to hold that place. That was in the days when the Quarantine Board was one of the most valuable and powerful parts of a political machine; in the days when it was "a good thing" to be a Quarantine Commissioner; in the days when, for political purposes, to be a Quarantine Commissioner was greater than to be a King in some kingdoms.

**Why Platt Hates Mayham.**

The struggle between Mr. Platt to hold the place and Gov. Hill to get him out of it has not been forgotten. It was a struggle that was picturesque in its details. It made famous the little town of Tioga, in Tioga County, for the political map did not bear its name until it was decreed by the courts that it was the legal residence of Mr. Platt. Since then it has been known as the home of Mr. Platt, and Mr. Platt has been known as "the Tioga chieftain."

The struggle ended, as the world knows, by the "ousting" of Mr. Platt. This "ousting" followed a decision of the Court of Appeals, for Mr. Platt was as good a fighter then as he is now.

Stephen L. Mayham tried the case which went against Mr. Platt. The verdict in his court was affirmed by the Court of Appeals in an opinion written by a Republican member of that court.

That was several years ago. Three weeks ago Judge Mayham's name was omitted from the list when Gov. Morton designated the members of the appellate court.

Has any one heard that Mr. Platt seemed bowed down with grief because of this act of the Governor? No such tidings have reached this city.

Judge Mayham had but one year more to serve of his present term. His friends had expected that he would be designated as one of the Presiding Justices. If not that, they thought he would at least be an Associate Justice well up on the list, for there are degrees of dignity, according to tradition, in the order in which Associate Justices are named.

Of course, there could not be a Presiding Justiceship for each of the five who formerly had that dignity. Judge Dwight of Auburn, formerly Presiding Justice for the Fifth Department, was one who ceased to be a Presiding Justice under the recent designation, but as a compensation he is designated as one of the Justices in the New-York district, and will be entitled to the additional salary which it is usual to allow to country Judges designated for that department.

**The Case of Judge Follett.**

Judge David L. Follett of the town of Norwich, in the Sixth Judicial District, is another whose place has given lawyers cause for comment. He is a Republican. Under the former system he was honored by a designation as a member of the New-York department in the General Term. For more than twenty years he has been upon the bench. He was formerly Chief Justice of the Second Division of the Court of Appeals, a division created temporarily some years ago as a relief for the stress of work on the Judges of the highest court.

It was supposed by lawyers and by some Judges that when he was taken from the First Department he would become the Chief Justice of the Third Department. Instead of that he was assigned to the third place in the Fourth Department.

Judge Follett and Mr. Platt have been "at outs" for some time. Judge Follett is under the ban of the machine leaders.

In the Third Judicial Department two new Judges were selected. The Presiding Justice is Charles E. Parker. His home is at Owego, in Oswego County. He was not a member of the General Term under the old divisions.

The other, who was not then a member, but now becomes one, of the Appellate Division, is Judge Judson S. Landon of Schenectady. He is reckoned one of the most eminent jurists in the State. He is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, in the service. He has been a member of the General Term and was a member of the Second Division of the Court of Appeals. Few Judges of the State have had larger experience in appellate cases. To him was given the third place in the Third Department.

Charles E. Parker, who is the Presiding Justice, is a cousin of Thomas C. Platt.

## NARROW ESCAPE OF A POLICEMAN

**Thrown from a Fire Engine, He Badely Avoids Being Crushed.**

Hot coals from an engine on the Sixth Avenue Elevated dropped into the drip pan at Twenty-sixth Street last evening, causing a blaze which set fire to the ties.

Some one sent out an alarm, and the Fire Department responded. Policeman Walsh of the West Thirtieth Street Station jumped on the step of the engine at Twenty-seventh Street while it was running on the horse-car track. The driver attempted to pull out to a fire hydrant, and in so doing the hub of one of the wheels struck an elevated railway pillar. Policeman Walsh was thrown from the step directly in front of Fire Patrol No. 2, which was going down the avenue at breakneck speed. Bystanders expected to see Walsh crushed beneath the horses' hoofs, but he pulled himself to one side, and the wheels of the wagon passed within a foot of his head.

The axle of the tender was badly wrenched, and it was removed to the repair shop.

**Washington Will Have the Endeavorers.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—John Willis Baer, General Secretary of the United Societies of Christian Endeavor, has informed the committee in charge of the arrangements for the fifteenth international convention of the Societies of Christian Endeavor that the recommendation of the Washington committee, that the convention be held in this city, July 8 to 13, inclusive, 1896, had been approved by the Trustees.

**Food for the Tired Brain.**
**Horsford's Acid Phosphate.**
It furnishes building material for brain and nerves (the phosphates) and imparts renewed strength.

# CITIZENS' MORAL DUTIES

## Prominent Clergymen Preach For and Against Local Option.

## CONSCIENCE A FACTOR IN VOTING

**Vote the Fusion Ticket and Retain the Good Already Accomplished, Says the Rev. R. Heber Newton.**

## AN AMERICAN SUNDAY DESCRIBED

**Foreigners Have Rights That Should Be Respected, Says Dr. Rylance—Others Have No Faith in Politicians.**

Many of the more prominent clergymen in this city preached yesterday on the issues that are to be more or less determined on election day. They differed to a great extent on the subject of local option and the manner in which Sunday should be observed.

Some were in favor of granting more liberties to those with whom the excise law, as enforced, interferes, and others desired the law to be as strictly enforced as possible. Mr. Roosevelt received a fair share of commendation for the work he has done in enforcing the law.

The "Continental Sunday" was described and denounced, and the "American Sunday" was shown to be much besides a day of quietness and rest.

**CONSCIENCE A FACTOR IN VOTING.**

**The Rev. R. Heber Newton Tells Why the Fusion Ticket Should Prevail.**

The Rev. R. Heber Newton preached yesterday in All Souls' Church on "The Conscience Vote in the Coming Election." His sermon was, in part, as follows:

"The approaching civic election raises some questions of conscience, concerning which I seek to help you. It goes without saying, that conscience calls upon us, in the first place, to defeat the arch enemy of order, and law, and morality in the city. There should be no two questions concerning this prime duty of the approaching election. Whatever was said a year ago concerning the moral duty of citizenship holds equally true this year. Tammany Hall is the same institution that it was then. Any hope of a possible regeneration under defeat has been removed. Whether the leopard can change its spots or not, this particular tiger evidently does not change its skin. Its present nominations show a reoudescence of the worst spirit of the Hall. It is of supreme importance that another equally effective defeat should be experienced.

"It is an open secret that, owing to the excise question and the dissensions among the opponents of Tammany Hall, its followers hope to recover somewhat of the ground lost last year. Its victory this year would mean far more than success in filling the offices now open for election—it would mean a recovery, to some extent, of the prestige which was lost a year ago. An organization which exists for purposes of public plunder finds its element of cohesion in the hope of success in the sense of power. When once that fails, it followers desert it rapidly. The importance of the election, therefore, is far beyond the importance attaching to the particular offices to be filled. On this point there should be no division of opinion among us.

"There is, however, another and a subtler one of conscience raised in the community, which it behooves us carefully to consult. The Good Government Clubs of the city are in open protest against the fusion ticket. They have put a ticket of their own in the field, and are calling upon the moral sense of the community to support it.

"Whatever we may think of the wisdom or unwisdom of the course taken by the Good Government Clubs, no one element in the success of last year was more important than the quiet educational work wrought by them. No one factor in the future solution of our problem of civic government counts more weightily than that which is introduced by these clubs. The young men composing those clubs have deserved the highest honor of the community—their action now deserves our profoundest respect and commands our most serious consideration.

"A conscience vote is called for, as it seems to me, in one of three emergencies which may arise in a community or in a nation. When bad men are nominated, there is a clear call to conscience to protest. No matter what the demands of party loyalty may be, no man who reverences his conscience has a right to subordinate the question of personal unworthiness for the office involved to any considerations of party success. If either party presents to the electors men glaringly unfit for office, there is a clear call for a conscience vote. In the present instance, I cannot see that the unworthiness of any of the nominees of the fusion ticket is so patent as to call for such a conscience vote. They are not all ideal candidates, but they are none of them, so far as I know, so glaringly unworthy of the offices for which they are presented as to call for such a protest.

"Again, a conscience vote is called for when the men themselves, being worthy of the office for which they are nominated, the measures upon which they stand are seriously objectionable. Such cases arise again and again. A platform may deserve to be knocked away from beneath the good men who stand upon it. Even good men may at times be denied our support when they stand upon bad principles. The present instance is an illustration of this point. It is not denied that however unobjectionable the candidates of the union ticket may be, they have been nominated through means and measures which are far from being satisfactory to the intelligent and earnest non-partisan sentiment of this city.

"Even if this were true, we should not find fault with the Committee of Fifty in this respect. They have sought to do the very best thing possible in the situation according to their judgment. A was of vital importance that these two great organizations should be held in line against the common foe of order and morality in the city. The Committee of Fifty did the best thing feasible in their judgment. Those of us who feel that the supreme question is to allow no recovery of Tammany's strength will feel disposed to accept the solution offered by the Committee of Fifty, and vote its ticket under protest. Hosts of good men will so do this year.

"With the impetuousness of youth and the enthusiasm of loyalty to high ideals, the young men of our Good Government Clubs fail to recognize the fact that before we can have a thoroughly non-partisan administration of our civic government, we must educate our citizens out of partisanship. We can do this, but it will take time. Meanwhile, we must be content to move slowly—advancing from inch to inch; determined, from this alone, that we will hold every foot of ground gained, and keep pressing steadily on.

"A conscience vote is called for again when both of the great political parties are so apathetic toward a moral question as to render any advance toward duty practically hopeless. Such conditions arise not infrequently. However slowly the great political organizations may be moving toward the ideal of non-partisan administration of civic government, they are moving toward that ideal. You need but contrast the present state of sentiment within those organizations with what existed a half decade ago, to recognize this advance. Five years ago it was with the utmost difficulty that any union could be achieved even to defeat Tammany Hall. Now that union is accepted by a large portion of the Republican Party, and insisted upon so strongly as to command the deference of the machine politicians. Now a considerable proportion of the Democratic Party in this city is equally intent upon forcing such a union upon their own State organization. Things are moving in the right direction. The conscience of the average citizen is rapidly being awakened and educated.

"Let conscience command us to the supreme duty of the hour—the defeat of the arch enemy of morality in our city, the Tammany Hall whose name is a stench in the nostrils of civilization."

**SUNDAYS HERE AND ABROAD.**

**The Rev. Dr. Rylance Draws a Contrast—Respect Germans' Rights.**

The Rev. Dr. J. W. Rylance, rector of St. Mark's Church, preached yesterday on "The Pressure of the Sunday Question."

**One Way**
To cure Catarrh—and only one—and that is, purify your Blood. One True Blood Purifier—and only One—and that is
**Hood's Sarsaparilla**
**Hood's Pills** are easy to take, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

He tok as his text Mark, ii., 27: "The Sabbath was made for man; not man for the Sabbath." He said, in part:

"We shall not reach a wholesome and helpful conclusion through our discussions of the Sunday question, which just now occupies public thought and feeling so widely and so warmly, till wiser counsels prevail in the community than those we have been getting for some time from platforms and through the press.

"With party politics, so called, I have nothing to do, of course, in this place. I need scarcely say, I may assume, that my supreme object in bringing this subject into this pulpit is to promote peace and good will among my fellow-citizens who are just now in a state of mental unrest and contention.

"The excise law was originally passed for civil purposes, it is said, by a political party which is now laboring for its annulment. Having been duly authorized, it must be obeyed, as long as it stands on the statute books; but may not the strictness of its terms be properly relaxed without injury to our social order, or to the essential interests of religion?

"Now, it is about a judicious settlement of this question, in my judgment, that the contentions of the hour ought to gather themselves. May God give us all a right judgment in taking our individual parts in the rendering of a verdict next Tuesday week, for it is a complicate and difficult question.

"No fair-minded man, I think, will answer the plea of the foreign-born in the senseless, insolent phrase one hears at times: 'Oh, if you don't like our ways, go back to the quarters whence you came. Why did you come hither? Indeed! Did God Almighty give this continent, then, in perpetual and exclusive ownership to certain early comers, and to their descendants? Or was there a condition of the lease, that only men holding certain opinions would be allowed to land on this western soil, or be suffered to remain? Know ye not, my friends, if I speak to any one given to such scornful utterances—know ye not, that the men whose presence here you count an offense are of the noblest of all noble races, and of one of the greatest of all great nations? From whom, or through whom you get, or got, the largest part of your science, your art, and your religion. For it is to Germans I am chiefly alluding.

"But the German is a Sabbath breaker. So was Jesus, according to the rule of the Pharisees. And you, my friends, are the Sabbath you are demanding that men shall keep and observe is not the old Pharisaic Sabbath? If so he may well show resistance to your requirements. But the German claims the right to drink beer on the Sabbath; claims that the saloons shall be open on the holy day for his convenience, and that of his fellows. Well, even doing that may not be his sin, but his misfortune, having been born and trained in other ecclesiastical conditions than yours. But, admitting that the German's buying a glass of beer on a Sunday is a sin, don't you think that we ought to try to save him from his sin in a reasonable, accommodating way, rather than send him and his children back to their morally benighted and degraded land?

"We must, first of all, cease from speaking evil, or scornfully of them in the name of the Lord; representing them as coarse, inebriated creatures; telling the untraveled, unread American carefully that no decent Christian man would ever think of taking his wife or daughter into one of their 'gartens.' The imputation thus hinted is foully slanderous. Pleasanter or more wholesomely recreative social gatherings than those I have seen in Germany on Sunday afternoons—parents, and children, and friends gathered in hearty converse amid flowers and listening to strains of music that are 'means of grace' to sensitive souls—more delightful and refreshing gatherings than these I have never mingled in all my travels. Yet our fanatic preachers and orators will have it that purity or decency cannot breathe in them. Now, all the German asks is that he and his may be allowed to enjoy these and like privileges in a land that boasts of its liberty, to the progress of which land he has contributed in toil, and thrift, and moral exertion as effectively as any child of the soil has done.

"We have a horror of what is called the 'Continental Sunday,' and must prevent its importation into this western holy land. Importation! Why, we have a Continental Sunday of home production in a very flourishing condition everywhere around us. What are the ubiquitous bicyclist, and the baseball clubs, and the fishing excursions, and the racing with fast teams, and the so-called 'sacred concert,' there is little to choose, I trow, between Paris and New-York on Sundays. Yet we go on talking Illusions about the 'American Sabbath' as a very superior thing, thanking God that we are 'not as other men are.' London, where the 'public house' is allowed to be open for a convenient number of hours Sunday afternoons, is the realization of the Jewish holy day compared with what we see here; the lie being thus given to the gloomy prognostications of our very good people, that an open saloon for an hour would result in the destruction, or in the beastly desecration, of the Lord's Day. Why, only yesterday The Evening Post told us upon unquestionable authority that about the soberest and most orderly city in these States on Sundays is Milwaukee, which is a well-stocked hive of Germans.

"Yet will it be said that I am pleading for an unrestrained dissoluteness to be sanctioned on our weekly holy day. May I be suffered to say simply that I am advocating nothing of the kind. I am only trying to contribute to the reasonable solving of a puzzling social problem. But there is a rapid convergence of public opinion and feeling toward a just decision of the problem—local option."

**SALOONS THE PEOPLE'S ENEMY.**

**The Rev. Dr. Stimson Says They Nurture Crime and Vice.**

The Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson preached on "The Preservation of the American Sabbath" last night in the Broadway Tabernacle.

There was small need for oratory, and less for denunciation, in connection with the present Sunday law agitation, he said, but there was need of a settled purpose in defense of the sanctity of the Sabbath. God had made the Sabbath, and he had made it for man. There was a perpetual necessity for the Sabbath in man's very nature. Men were better in all conditions of life if they rested on that day; such rest was a physical and mental necessity of man's well-being. The Sabbath was destroyed by men's evil passions and a willful yielding to what they knew to be wrong.

Heedlessness was another destroyer of the Sabbath, he said, and spoke in condemnation of the increase of labor on the Sabbath, which he characterized as deliberate oppression, and a taking from the laboring man of his right to the Sabbath as a day of rest. Employers went to church, yet forced their employes to work Sunday. John Morley, though not a Christian, had said that the only hope of the laboring man in England was in the defense of the Sabbath by Christians.

It was the duty of the State, he said, to protect the Lord's Day, as it was the duty of the State to protect all men's rights. Men pleaded for laws to exempt them from labor on the Sabbath. The Sunday question in New-York was not simply a question of temperance, of drink. The saloon was the question. It was an institution whose hand was against every man, where vice nestled in every form—an organized power of great evil. It was arrayed against all good that stood in the way of its cupidity. The Sunday laws had been instruments of oppression. The city had been in the hands of thieves and cutthroats. But because the machinery of the law had been a means of oppression, were all laws to be thrown aside?

Local option had never referred to Sunday liquor selling, but had simply concerned itself with the license question. In the present agitation the question of human rights was involved. No majority would have the right to deprive a minority of its privileges as represented by the Christian Sunday. Political parties were playing fast and loose with the people, and whichever side won the people would be fooled.

It had been said that the Sunday law could not be enforced, but one courageous man had shown the community that its enforcement was possible and beneficial.

Dr. Stimson concluded with an urgent protest against local option and its possible results, as applied to the opening of saloons on the Sabbath.

**LOCAL OPTION A MENACE.**

**The Rev. Dr. Thompson Would Not Grant It to This City.**

The Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson, pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, at Fifty-third Street and Madison Avenue, preached last night in opposition to local option and in favor of the "American Sabbath." He said, in part:

"During the past couple of months we have had Sundays such as we have never seen before. They were more beautiful in that the laws were enforced. All honor to the men who said the law could be enforced, and then showed us how well they could enforce it. But now we are brought face to face with the question whether we shall have a continuance of the enforcement, or whether special legislation shall be had to change the existing laws in favor of the saloon keeper.

"The question is, it seems to me, resolved into this: Shall the liquor dealers of this city be granted extraordinary privileges on the Sabbath day?

"Politicians may disguise the issues as they will, but the situation remains the same, and the issue is the same. Behind the local option plea is the exclusive excise privilege hiding. It is the bone of contention."

Dr. Thompson said the American Sabbath was instituted by those who intended that it should be a powerful moral agent. He said that to the time of the present enforcement of the law by Commissioner Roosevelt there was no question as to the necessity for local option, and the home-rule bugaboo was not thought of seriously in any instance. But since the enforcement of the law it was said that public opinion had so changed that it demanded a modification of existing laws in favor of a broader and more liberal Sunday.

"No one can doubt the beneficent moral effect of the enforcement of the law," continued Dr. Thompson. "I myself have witnessed it. I have had occasion to visit our various police courts on Mondays recently, and I tell you that the arrests for intoxication alone have fallen off 50 per cent. on this account. Were the question as to the opening of the saloon on Sunday put to a popular vote, I think the American Sabbath would be maintained by a handsome majority. I have enough faith in the American people to say so.

"And now mark what I say—I don't care where it hits or who: A question of general morality never should be left to any locality. There should be no local permission to remove the moral safeguards. There should be no permission granted to one district of Holland to cut her dykes, for the flood would gradually extend over the whole country."

Dr. Thompson closed with a strong plea for the upholding of the "American Sabbath."

**PERSONAL LIBERTY AND SANCTITY.**

**Preserve the American Sabbath's Sacredness, Say Its Advocates.**

There was a well-attended meeting in the Collegiate Reformed Church, One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, near Third Avenue, yesterday afternoon, to demand the maintenance of the "American Sabbath." The Rev. Joachim Elmendorf, D. D., presided.

Dr. H. M. Knowles, Corresponding Secretary of the American Sabbath Union, was the first speaker. He said in part:

"There is an organized assault being made on the 'American Sabbath.' Multitudes are coming to our shores determined to introduce here Continental methods on the Lord's day. Thousands are compelled to work seven days a week to satisfy the greed for gain. Twenty thousand saloon keepers of this State confront you at the polls and demand that you submit to their wishes. The supreme safeguard in this hour of peril is the quickening of the National conscience as to the sacredness of the 'American Sabbath.'"

A. Willis Nightwarth said, among other things: "The citizens of the State are contending now with one of the greatest issues ever presented before them. We are engaged in a conflict with those who would destroy the foundations of society. The question are we a Christian or a non-Christian people? The sanctity of our homes, the safety of the Government, and the welfare of our people depend on this question. This is just as much a Christian Nation now as it would have been if the first Congress had adopted a resolution to that effect and embodied it in the written law.

"This so-called personal liberty that we now hear so much about is a plea for lawlessness. We know that personal liberty means a dread of wholesome law. I deny that the State has a right to submit the excise question to communities any more than it has a right to submit the question whether stealing should be permitted or not."

**WORKMEN HAVE SAVED $2,000,000.**

**This, Mr. Moss Says, Is Owing to Saloons Being Closed Sundays.**

Frank Moss of the Parkhurst Society addressed the congregation of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, in One Hundred and Tenth Street, between First and Second Avenues, last night, on "The American Sabbath." He said, in part:

"The saloon keepers, who take money from workingmen and little children, cannot have much character, yet we have permitted these men to dominate our city. In 1891, when the first manifestations of the last political battle were apparent, the Society for the Prevention of Crime selected six representative saloon keepers, and, making their cases good and strong, presented the evidence to the District Attorney. Mr. Nicoll told us the Grand Jury did not care to go into such cases, and advised us to go into the police courts.

"We presented the cases to Police Justice McMahon. They were adjourned again and again, and eventually some were held, and the papers in those cases are to-day pigeonholed in the District Attorney's office.

"We soon found that this town was ruled from the saloon end. Have you noticed that a great many corner stores are to let? You also notice that a great many saloons are vacant, and the great cry is raised that the business is ruined; and all because of the enforcement of the law. I don't believe the workingman wants the saloon open on Sunday. During the last three months the deposits in the savings banks have increased $2,000,000.

"Magistrate Crane, in Essex Market Court, states that Monday mornings he has only from five to ten cases of intoxication. Last year there were from 75 to 100 on every Monday morning. Every other court shows the same result.

"What has accomplished all this? Do you realize that this has been done by the Police Board, with the same old, rotten police force? But it was not the Commissioners or the Mayor that did it; it is the power of public opinion demanding that public officials do their duty."

**Mr. Foster Disapproves All Tickets.**

The Rev. F. M. Foster, pastor of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, on West Twenty-third Street, in a sermon delivered yesterday afternoon, said that no good Christian can go to the polls on election day and cast his ballot for either the Tammany, fusion, or Good Government ticket and not feel that he has sacrificed his standing as a Christian churchman; for the party platforms all advocate the abrogation of the Fourth Commandment.

**Mr. Gillies Replies to Mr. Newton.**

The Rev. W. W. Gillies preached a sermon at the Forsyth Methodist Episcopal Church last night in reply to the Rev. Mr. Newton's sermon at All Souls' Church a week ago Sunday.

Mr. Gillies called his sermon a "Pulpit's Defense of Righteousness." He said: "When ministers undertake to advocate the opening of saloons, as Mr. Newton has, I think it is time something was done. I believe that Dr. Rainsford's plan of having saloons under the patronage of churches is almost as bad as Dr. Newton's.

"I say that saloons should be closed during the whole of Sunday. We are bidden in the Bible to keep holy the seventh day, and not a part of it. Supposing we should keep the other commandments, such as 'Thou shalt not steal,' or 'Thou shalt not murder' only a part of the time. How do you think we would get along if everybody did this?

"Breaking the Sabbath is a criminal act. Almost all our church conventions have agreed that saloons should be kept closed Sunday. My work down here in one of the poorest sections of the east side shows that Sunday closing benefits the poor in every way. If I had my way, I would close saloons all the time."

**Highest Grade Sterling Silverware made in true English Silversmiths' manner.**
**HANDSOME GOODS, REASONABLE PRICES.**
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## NOT EXACTLY A "DRY" SUNDAY

*WELL-KNOWN PATRONS COULD LAUGH AT THE LAW.*

**Evident that All Saloon Keepers Have Not Given Up the Contest, and Indications of Police Laxity.**

While the arrests for the violation of the excise law yesterday were not large, there were indications that the liquor dealers were gradually returning to a defiance of the law in various parts of the city. The blinds of the saloon windows, which, several weeks ago, were left up so as to give a full view of the interior from the street, and appeared to show that no trading was going on inside, were in many instances drawn down, and as night came, rays of light about the blinds suggested a bright interior and beer and liquor passing over the bar.

In front of saloons whose blinds were down there was the usual bootblack, busy about his stand, or pretending to be so, and ready to give the "tip" or note of warning whenever the police hove in sight. Small groups of young men smoking rank cigars and cigarettes were also near by, and, now and then, several members of the group leisurely walked toward the family entrance and disappeared.

The greatest caution, however, was observed by the liquor dealers and their bartenders in admitting callers. Only those who were known to be regular customers were admitted, and consequently the police had great difficulty in catching the offenders violating the law. The presence of an officer or two in uniform in front of saloons where it was suspected that the law was being violated deterred thirsty men who had planned relief, and they generally went away after waiting for the policemen to leave. When, however, the sentinel was unobservant, several of the thirsty men would profit by the opportunity to enter the side door. In many instances, however, saloon keepers, under strict and unrelenting surveillance, turned out what customers they had, drew up the blinds, and abandoned the attempt at trading.

The great caution exercised by the liquor dealers was shown in the Harlem district. Not a single excise arrest was made during the day in the Twenty-eighth Precinct. The Sergeant in charge said that it was found impossible for any one to get into any saloon who was not personally known to the bartender or proprietor. The dealers were not running risks with strangers, no matter how badly they might want their money. The police could not break into a barroom, and a barkeeper had a right to be in his place. So all that the police could do was to watch on the outside and try to get in by some ruse. In most cases the dealers became disgusted with the close watch kept by the police, and gave up the struggle.

Most of the saloons in Third Avenue below Eighteen Street had their blinds carefully drawn down in the Twenty-first Police Precinct, East Thirty-fifth Street Station House, only one excise arrest was made—that of Patrick O'Brien of 328 East Thirty-third Street. About 5 o'clock in the evening a policeman made him believe that he was an old friend, and so got in. Two or three people were sitting inside and drinking beer, and the officer arrested O'Brien.

The efforts of the police in the Tenderloin district had no success up to 6 o'clock last evening. Capt. Chapman said that it was one of the quietest Sundays the Nineteenth Precinct had had for a long time.

Policeman Ridder of the Twentieth Precinct, after watching Pearl Hoges's saloon, at 800 Avenue, at a very early hour yesterday morning, heard disputing inside, and saw several people run out. He entered, and found three men, and a milk punch and a glass of beer on the bar, and arrested Patrick Lenahan, the bartender. He took him to Jefferson Market Police Court. Ridder also arrested Christopher Reilly, aged nineteen, who had threatened to shoot the bartender for refusing to sell him drinks. The bartender was held for trial, and Reilly was fined $3 for disorderly conduct.

Policemen Churchill and Cook of the West Twentieth Street Police Station, managed to enter William Moore's saloon, at 122 Ninth Avenue, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and found four men drinking beer. Cook took a glass of beer from the bar to taste it, but before he could do so Moore dashed the glass on the floor. The police arrested James Sutherland, the bartender, and took him to Jefferson Market Police Court, where he was held for trial.

Policeman Hart of the Elizabeth Street Station arrested Rafele Bove, an Italian, who keeps a bank at 83 Mulberry Street and a saloon at 95 Park Street. Hart said, at the Tombs Police Court, that Bove had taken a keg of beer from his cellar and given it to a man in the street. Bove told the Magistrate that he had put the keg in an icebox on Saturday, and wanted to entertain several friends at his house. He was, however, held for trial.

The police made fifty-three arrests for violations of the excise law between 1 A. M. and midnight yesterday.

**One Arrest in Brooklyn.**

The saloons in Brooklyn were open as usual yesterday, and especially in the neighborhood of the bridge. No attempt was made to conceal the fact that side doors were open. There was one policeman who had his eyes open, and he arrested Ellis Roberts, at 173 Myrtle Avenue, for violating the law.

He was the only person arrested, notwithstanding the fact that the saloons were open in all parts of the city.

**Only Soda Water in Freeport.**

FREEPORT, L. I., Oct. 27.—Through a resolution passed at a meeting of the Trustees Friday, all the hotels and saloons in this place were closed tight to-day. In front of each place a special policeman was stationed, and no one could get a drop of anything except soda water.

**No Dancing in Hoboken.**

HOBOKEN, N. J., Oct. 27.—No Sunday night dances were held here to-night, as, by order of Chief Donovan, they were prohibited. The saloons, however, were open, and did a good business.

**Norwegians Lay a Cornerstone.**

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 27.—The cornerstone of a Norwegian Free Church was laid at Coles and Third Streets to-day by the Rev. Gustave Dahl, the pastor, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Samalsen, pastor of the Battery Place Lutheran Church of New-York. The edifice will be of wood, 30 by 75 feet, and will seat 300 persons.

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A warm bath with **Cuticura Soap**, a single application of **Cuticura** (ointment), the great skin cure, followed by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT (the new blood purifier), will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure in every form of torturing, disfiguring skin humours.
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# LOCAL OPTION THE CURE

## Prof. Felix Adler Gives His Views on the Sunday Question.

## PUBLIC RENDEZVOUS ARE NEEDED

**Present Laws Should Be Enforced So Long As They Exist, but Some Change in Them Is Required.**

Prof. Felix Adler addressed the Society for Ethical Culture at Carnegie Hall yesterday on "The Sunday Question in New-York." He said:

"It is of the utmost importance that no reaction against the blue laws or the spirit of the blue laws should lead us to the opposite extreme of underestimating the value of the Sabbath or of withdrawing from it the protection of the law. There are hygienic, moral, and spiritual reasons for the maintenance of this institution. All men need rest at stated intervals. The vigor of body and of mind cannot otherwise be kept to the point of efficient function, especially in this age, when work in all departments is being carried on under high pressure. And from a moral point of view it is no less desirable that there should be ever and again a lull in the breathless storm of material activities, and that men should have a chance to remember the higher interests of life. The Sabbath should be dedicated to rest, to edification, and also to innocent pleasure. The ancient prophets promised that a new light should dawn upon the world and men should welcome the Sabbath with delight. It ought to become a delight in a larger and more liberal sense than now.

"As to the question whether the saloons should be opened on Sunday or not I take the ground that, so long as the present law remains unchanged, so long as no discrimination is made between places which pamper vice and others which minister to innocent amusement, it is better all should be closed rather than that the evil influences which emanate from so many of them should be allowed free sway.

"The doctrine of personal liberty has been quoted as a reason for excluding the State from interference with this subject. John Stuart Mill declares it would be an offense against personal liberty to limit the number of beer and spirit houses. But as the State has the indubitable right to punish drunkenness it seems to possess no less the right to deal with conditions which obviously and unmistakably produce drunkenness and the crimes to which it leads. The community has the right by such measures as the exaction of high license and the limiting of the number of saloons in proportion to the population to practically suppress the worst type of such places, and to encourage a higher standard of respectability. If such a change was accomplished the difficulty of the Sunday question would be greatly diminished. There are certain kinds of saloons which ought to be closed not only on Sunday but every day of the week. There are others which, if these were closed, might remain open every day, Sunday included.

"But who is to decide in such matters? Shall it be the Legislature or the people of New-York? It has been said that the Legislature ought to decide on the ground that, just as it would be preposterous to have theft and adultery defined in one way in one locality and differently in another locality, so it would be irrational to have the drink question treated differently in different parts of the same State. But why not carry the argument further? Why not have uniform laws for all the United States—the same treatment in Maine as in Louisiana; in the commercial cities of the East and the farming communities of the West? Evidently because the conditions are different. Public sentiment is different, and uniform laws would not be uniformly enforced. There is a distinction between acts which are wrong in themselves and acts which remain wrong, and acts which are regarded as wrong in different stages of civilization and among different peoples, for they may not be very wrong in themselves. In Egypt the oxen were worshipped as sacred, and it was considered wrong to kill one, among the Hindus similar prejudices obtain to this day. What would be the duty of an enlightened Englishman or American if he were living among the Hindus? Such a person would properly distinguish between acts and omissions. He would not commit himself to actions which he regarded as absurd. He would not, for instance, worship the sacred cow merely to fall in with the prejudices of the community in which he lived. But he would refrain from actions which would scandalize the sentiment of the people among whom he lived. By refraining from certain acts he would compromise neither his dignity nor principle.

"In certain communities in this country a person who does not attend church is socially ostracised. I maintain that he who does not believe the teachings of the Church ought not to attend religious services, because by so doing he performs an act which is contrary to his convictions and lays himself open to the charge of hypocrisy. But he may very well be expected to refrain from giving offense to the prevailing sentiment by abstaining from acts which scandalize that sentiment, as, for instance, playing tennis on the lawn in sight of the public highway or drinking in a public garden.

"The all important point to be ascertained is in what direction public sentiment inclines, and that can only be by full local option. Nor have we any cause to take into account the feeling of persons who are not members of the community to which we belong—the feeling of persons in Herkimer County or St. Lawrence County, for instance. They have no more reason to be scandalized by our acts, of which they only learn by reading or hearsay, than they would have to be scandalized by the acts of persons in Paris or Berlin. An act becomes a public scandal only when it is performed under the very eyes of the community which condemns it; when it is performed in such a way the community cannot fail to take notice of it.

"A leader of one of the great political parties in a recent address expatiated on the beauty of spending Sunday at home, and exhorted the working people of New-York to spend their Sundays at home. If he had known the conditions under which thousands and thousands of working people of New-York live in the tenement-house district he would probably not have had the courage to make that appeal. If he had known of that block which is described by the last tenement-house commission, which covers only a little more than an acre, and on which are crowded more than 2,000 human beings, he would not have spoken as he did. To talk to such persons of the beauty of spending Sunday at home sounds a good deal like mockery.

"We need better homes for the wage-earning class, but we need also places of public rendezvous where they can enjoy that ease, that freedom from care, that brief expansion of the heart in sheer content, which it so excellent a tonic for the better performance of the task of the week succeeding.

"May the time be not too far distant when neither the evils of an unregulated traffic nor the intemperance of the advocates of temperance shall prevent the Sabbath becoming a delight to the swarming millions of this great city."

**WALKING DELEGATE CALLED A THIEF**

**Charged with Robbing Varnishers' Mortuary Fund by Forgeries.**

John Ulrich, the walking delegate of the United Brotherhood of Progressive Varnishers No. 1, was held for trial in Essex Market Court yesterday on a charge of grand larceny.

The varnishers' society opened an account at the Manhattan Savings Institution in May, 1890. All moneys were deposited by Ulrich, who received the dues collected by Treasurer John Klein of 975 Woodruff Street. Another official had occasion to go to the bank on Saturday to withdraw some money, and was much surprised when told that there was no balance. He was still more surprised when he found that the pass book contained forged entries of deposits.

It appears that Ulrich had made the entries himself, and, instead of placing the money—$157.10—to the credit of the Mortuary Fund, he appropriated it to his own use.

Ulrich admitted the theft, and said he was prepared to make restitution. He had lost the money playing poker. In default of $1,000 bail, he was locked up.

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We beg to announce that, owing to changes contemplated in our building, we offer HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE, DRAPERIES, LACE CURTAINS, ETC., at greatly reduced prices.
**D. S. Hess & Co.,**
876 and 878 Broadway.

THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY NUMBER OF THE CENTURY MAGAZINE WILL BE READY ON FRIDAY NOVEMBER FIRST.
New type, New paper, New Features, Beginning Mr

# PROSPECTS IN NEW-JERSEY

## Republicans and Democrats Both Confident of Victory.

## A LIVELY WEEK FOR PARTY LEADERS

### Some of the Facts on Which the Estimates of Pluralities Are Based by Those Who Make Them.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 27.—As the campaign stands now in New-Jersey, both sides claim a victory. The Democrats are content with estimating on a small plurality of from 2,000 to 5,000, but the Republicans are adding just 1,000 each day to the plurality that they expect to get early on the morning of Nov. 6. Last week the official estimate was from 5,000 to 6,000, but it is now 12,000, sure, and by election day it will run up to 20,000.

These figures grow because the sunbeam chasers are bringing reports that the South Jersey tier of Republican counties are going to roll up phenomenal pluralities, and that Essex will give Griggs from 7,000 to 10,000, and all the Democratic majorities are going to be greatly reduced. So far, the Republicans have had all the hurrah and all the figures. The Democrats have been quietly studying the situation, securing harmony, and completing the organization.

The Democrats know more about the State than the Republicans, because they are so hilarious that they have not had time to think seriously. It has been a campaign of exhilaration. They have fired off all their ammunition, and have done all the damage that they could possibly do, so that the Democrats will now go into earnest discussion of the merits of the campaign.

The coming week will be one of unusual activity. There will be upward of seventy Democratic meetings held in various parts of the State. Every Democratic orator has been pressed into service, and some of the ablest Democrats in the State are listed to speak. Gov. Werts, the Attorney General, Allan L. McDermott, Richard V. Lindabury, ex-Speaker James J. Bergen, Judge Chauncey H. Beasley, son of the Chief Justice; Judge J. Howard Carrow, Judge Robert S. Woodruff, ex-Congressman William McAdoo, ex-Congressman John T. Dunn, Prosecutors Gourley of Passaic, Budd of Burlington, Marsh of Elizabeth, Winfield of Hudson, and Stryker of Warren are the more important of the long list that Secretary Fiske has booked for the week. Every one of the twenty-one counties will be attacked, and the truth as it is contained in the facts and the records will be presented.

There was an important meeting of the entire Democratic State Committee at headquarters yesterday, and it was well attended. The county reports were heard, and from these reports is based the statement given out that all indications pointed to the election of Chancellor McGill. Chairman Young stated that not for years was the Democratic Party so harmonious as now and all working so well together. The Democrats have started the Republicans very much on the run, for it has been discovered that they are being supplied by the money of the bookmakers, who are giving moral support on the stand taken by Candidate Griggs in his Bloomfield speech, where he said that he was in favor of race tracks and horse racing.

The Democrats are very sure of their facts, for they are making the charges in public print and from the platform. Dr. Everard Kempschall, who was the President of the Citizens' League, which organization fought the race tracks two years ago, has declared for Chancellor McGill, and Richard V. Lindabury, who was an officer of that organization, is making a speech every night for the Chancellor.

The Chancellor is not a politician, but, naturally a shrewd man, is so confident of his election that he is devoting night and day to his legal duties, so as to have a clear calendar by the time of inauguration. He receives a bushel of letters every day which contain the information that gives him the assurance that he enjoys. The Democrats rely very much on the excellent county tickets that have been selected. This was part of the policy desired by the Chancellor. With the exception of three counties, the candidates for the Legislature and the county offices are desirable men and will run well.

Some members of the Democratic State Committee are figuring on a Democratic majority in the lower house, and others on a very small majority for the Republicans. The Republicans have nominated a number of the men who were accidentally elected last year during the tidal wave. The others selected are not of the strongest timber. The Democratic nominees are by far the stronger.

The Democrats will surely elect Democratic Senators in Bergen, Hudson, and Morris Counties. There is a possibility of electing Cyrus F. Osgood in Passaic County, where the Republican Senator, Samuel D. Hoffman, expects a re-election, but the fact that it was his vote that passed the three-track bills is being used effectively against him. In Hudson County, Senator William D. Daly has a walk-over. Max Solinger, an impulsive and pugnacious German, is his opponent, and in making his speech of acceptance a few days ago, he said that "all Democrats were not thieves, but all thieves were Democrats." As his only chance of being elected was by Democratic votes, he has now ruined all his chances. He has since been reminded that State Treasurer Scoy, who got away with $300,000, was a Republican, so was Alexander Hamilton Stevens, Treasurer of Jersey City, and so was Levi D. Jarrad, a party leader in the Middlesex district. Solinger was nominated because it was expected that he would carry the Germans but he will not be able to do so. The other four counties will return Republican Senators.

The Republicans are not without their family troubles. They have them in Bergen, Morris, Mercer, Cumberland, Passaic, and Ocean Counties. All of them have grown out of disappointment because of the nominations. In Passaic, Samuel Bullock, the representative of the labor organizations in the House, did not get the second term, which custom allows. He has been indorsed by the labor people again, and taken on the Democratic ticket. His petition for a place as an independent, which was his original idea, included 4,000 names. The reason for ignoring him was that he was not quite kid-glove enough to suit the Republican leaders. He is an aggressive young Englishman, and he was not willing to be snubbed and ruin his political chances. The Republicans at first laughed at his threats to run independent, but now they are very much alarmed about him, for he has awakened considerable sympathy, and he jeopardizes the Republican Assembly ticket in that county, and will reduce the plurality of ex-Senator John W. Griggs in his own county. It is now too late to heal up the differences.

Ex-Senator Griggs is to have a busy week. He speaks in New-Brunswick on Monday, Trenton on Tuesday, Jersey City on Wednesday, Newark and Essex County on Thursday and Friday, and will have a welcome home meeting at Paterson on Saturday.

## READY FOR THE HOLMES TRIAL

### It Will Begin in Philadelphia This Morning, and the Case Should Go to the Jury in a Week.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—The District Attorney has completed his preparation for conducting the prosecution of H. H. Holmes on the charge of murdering Benjamin F. Pietzel, and when, to-morrow at 10 o'clock, the accused is placed in the dock, it is confidently expected that there will be no further instance of the proverbial delays of the law, but that the case will be carried straight through to a prompt conclusion.

The movements of the witnesses, many of whom will have to journey from other States, are being kept quiet both by the prosecution and the defense. Just who they are, or what light they may be able to shed on the scenes of the tragedies with which Holmes stands accused, will be kept secret until such time as they will be called to the stand to give such evidence as they have. The District Attorney thinks that a week should see the case concluded and in the hands of the jury.

Despite the announced fact that only those who have business in the court will be admitted to the trial, there is no doubt that when the doors open on what will be the most celebrated murder case in recent years there will be a pushing, struggling throng in the corridor anxious to hear the least part of the testimony or catch the most fleeting glimpse of the man who has achieved notoriety in every part of the world where men can read.

# LONG ISLAND CITY'S BATTLE

## New Features in the Mayoralty Campaign This Week — Candidate Gleason Issues a Document.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Oct. 27.—The three Mayoralty candidates in this city will be busy during the coming week. Each party has at least six meetings scheduled for each night in the week, while there will be a number of side shows in the way of banner raisings, parades, and a general all-round hustle for votes.

It has been given out quietly that some surprises will be sprung on the now suffering public. Bill posters are mixing an extra quantity of paste, and have scouts out locating blank spaces on fences, rocks, and buildings for posters and other campaign documents. There is little room for any more, and unused space will probably be at a high premium before the end of the week.

In the matter of mass meetings, the Gleason party has stolen a march on its opponents by securing the Queens County Court House, in this city, for a grand rally Saturday night. A band and a big supply of fireworks will be on hand to embellish the affair.

The Gleasonites have started a mathematical feature in connection with their campaign in the shape of a circular setting forth the expenses of some departments of the City Government during the last year Mr. Gleason was in the office of Mayor, and the cost of running the same departments under the present administration, which hopes for a continuance of life through the election of John P. Madden. The circular is headed by a big battle axe and read as follows:

COMPARE CITY GOVERNMENT.

| Year 1892. | Year 1895. |
|---|---|
| Expenses, $375,761.92. | Expenses, $657,996.79. |
| Rate of Taxation, $2.51 on each $100. | Rate of Taxation, $4.06 on each $100. |
| Bonded Indebtedness, $1,597,500. | Bonded Indebtedness, $8,456,000. |
| Cash on Hand. Jan. 1, 1892, $237,432.69. | Cash on Hand. Jan. 1, 1895, $149,805.01. |
| Paid Fire Department 1891, $14,000. | Paid Fire Department 1894, $63,000. |
| 1891, Water Department, Pal roll limit, $12,000. School Fund, $71,605. | 1895, Water Department, Pay roll limit, $24,000. School Fund, $110,000. |
| Salary and Contingent Fund, 1892, $30,000. | Salary and Contingent Fund, 1894, $63,280. |

Pay roll, Inspectors, &c., General Improvement Committee, since May of last year, $65,875.50. Interest on General Improvement Bonds, which must be inserted in next year's tax levy, $67,500. Estimated tax levy for next year, $5.19 on each $100.

"TURN THE RASCALS OUT"
By Voting for Mayor
PATRICK J. GLEASON.

While driving Saturday afternoon Candidate Gleason came upon a body of men at work repairing a road. He stopped to talk with them, and, finding out that they were unfamiliar with the new ballot law, he took out a sample ballot and instructed them how to put an X under the battle axe, and also how to fold the ballot for voting. The Gleason party will open schools of instruction for voters in different parts of the city early in the week.

## VALUE OF A PLUMBER'S LICENSE

### Samuel Greenstein Arrested for Trying to Bribe President of Examining Board of Plumbers with $100.

Samuel Greenstein, who has a plumber's shop at 173 Madison Street, was yesterday in custody at Police Headquarters, charged with attempting to bribe William Lockwood, President of the Examining Board of Plumbers, by presenting him with $100 as an inducement to permit him to fraudulently pass his examination as a master plumber.

The circumstances of Greenstein's attempt appear to confirm the popular impression that there is money in the plumbing business, and how valuable, in consequence, is a license.

The would-be plumber applied for a plumber's license last August, but failed in his examination, and was rejected. He applied again in September, and after a second examination this month was again rejected. On hearing the result of the trial, he waited outside the examination room for Mr. Lockwood, accosted him, and asked him where he lived. Mr. Lockwood refused to tell him, and Greenstein then said he would give the President $100 if he would help him to pass his examination and to receive a license. Mr. Lockwood promptly told him to go about his business, and walked away.

Greenstein was persistent. He found out Mr. Lockwood's address from the City Directory, and on Friday evening called at his house. Mr. Lockwood was not at home, but the plumber saw Mrs. Lockwood and told her that he had $100 for her husband, and would call the next day. The message was delivered to Mr. Lockwood when he returned home, and on Saturday morning he laid the matter before his colleagues. They recommended him to consult the police, so Mr. Lockwood saw Acting Captain O'Brien of the Central Office.

When Greenstein called on Saturday night, therefore, Detectives O'Brien and Dorian of the Central Office were concealed behind the portières in Mr. Lockwood's parlor. The President received him, and Greenstein, on entering the room, said:

"Mr. Lockwood, here is $100. Take it and let me pass at the next examination."

"Put it on the table," replied Mr. Lockwood, "and I'll see you later."

Greenstein left the house with a contented smile. He had scarcely reached the door, however, when he was arrested by the detectives. He was taken to Police Headquarters and locked up on a charge of bribery.

Magistrate Wentworth remanded Greenstein, in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning, to await examination.

## MR. GROTE TAKES A REST

### But To-day He Will Start Again on Active Campaign Work — Objects to Hoffman's Methods.

W. Frederic Grote, candidate for the Assembly in the Sixteenth District, spent last evening with his family. Part of his apparel consisted of a heavy sweater.

"This is a bad day for politics, and most persons is tired on Sunday, an' don't want to be bothered with work nor politics," Mr. Grote said. "They want a rest, an' a glass of beer, an' a game of pool. I can't give them no beer to-day, an' I won't bother the boys wid politics to-day. Then they'll be in better trim to listen to-morrow. See?

"Oh, I guess I'm all right, an'l come out on top yet. The Tammany crowd may talk as much as they like, but I'll get there. There's that Benny Hoffman who thinks he'll get there on the Tammany ticket, but he won't be in it on election day, you bet.

"Benny Hoffman ain't fighting right. Do you know what mean trick he tried to play me? I'll tell you. He went round to the Hebrews and tried to instigate them against me.

"Well, last night Benny struck a snag. He was talking that way to some Hebrews, and several of the boys, my friends, you know, were standing by. Did they protest against Benny's methods? Well, rather! I guess Benny wished he had not opened his mouth that time, for the boys came near pulling his cap off. If he were to fight square, I'd not care if he beat me, but he can't beat me, nohow.

"The State Democracy will have to support me, for, now that I can't withdraw, they will have to stand by me. When I found that my declination had been lost, I said to myself, says I: 'Now, Grote, you don't want to let your election go by default, and be laughed at. So, pitch in.' Then I went to my friends and told them, and they said I'd win, sure. And here I am.

"What do I think of Inspector Williams's chances in my district? Oh, I believe he'll win. But say, I've a pretty good load to carry looking after my own canvass, and cannot take Inspector Williams's burden on my shoulders now. I'm out for Grote, and I've to look after him an' see that he doesn't get left. To-morrow morning I'll get up quite early and hustle, if I'm going to win."

### Ex-Gov. Oliver Ames's Estate.

From The Boston Transcript.

By the will of ex-Gov. Oliver Ames, Samuel Carr, Edgar J. Sherman, William H. Ames, and Gilmer Clapp are appointed executors and trustees of his estate, and to these gentlemen has been given full power and authority to manage the entire property left by Gov. Ames "for the best interests of the legatees."

# THE RACING SITUATION

## It Will Be Cleared at the Essex Market Hearing To-day.

## LEGALITY OF THE LAW TO BE TESTED

### De Lacy's Charges Against Racegoers to be Heard This Afternoon—If He Is Right There Will Be No More Racing.

This is practically the last week of the racing season this year. There will be racing on election day, Tuesday week, but the meeting at the Westchester track will hardly be continued after that, unless the Steeplechase Association decides to hold a meeting on Wednesday as a wind-up to the year's sport. There had been some talk of the extension of the meeting of the Westchester Association to the 15th of the month, but the recent action of the police authorities in interfering with the sport at the dictation of Peter De Lacy has put an end to that plan.

Whether there will be any racing this week depends on the outcome of the hearings in the cases of the persons arrested at the Westchester track on Thursday last. These will be had this afternoon at the Essex Market Police Court, before Magistrate Crane, who issued the warrants of arrest on the complaint of one of Peter De Lacy's henchmen, a person named Heney, from Brooklyn.

The men charged with bookmaking at that time have engaged former District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll to defend them. The racing officials who have been arrested will be defended by Davies, Stone & Auerbach. The prosecution will be in the hands of Howe & Hummel, the attorneys for Peter De Lacy, who have been engaged for years in the fight that this poolroom proprietor and gambler has been making on all forms of reputable racing.

A fight to a finish, in the vernacular of the sports, will be had in these cases, as the State Racing Commission, which has direct supervision over all racing in this State, will take a hand in the matter. The real question at issue is the constitutionality of the Percy-Gray law, under which racing is conducted. This created the State Racing Commission, and if the law is unconstitutional then the commission has no being. It will therefore fight for its existence. The Jockey Club, the governing power on the turf, is involved, as the judges and clerk of the scales arrested on Thursday are its appointees and agents. The test case will probably be made on the charges against President Lawrence of the Westchester Racing Association, as in his case all the other questions at issue seemed to be involved.

It is unfortunate that the absolute disinterestedness of Magistrate Crane in the cases has been made the subject of gossip and criticism, because he happened to be connected with a case involving the constitutionality of the old racing law. Disappointed ambition in attempts to secure engagements as counsel for certain racing associations have been whispered about, but Magistrate Crane is too old and too honorable a lawyer to allow any of these things to affect him, as a judicial officer, and those who know him best will be loth to believe that he has in mind anything but the absolute performance of his duty in any of his official acts.

The parties who are to have their examination this afternoon are charged with having been parties to the contriving and maintaining of a lottery by the running of a sweepstake race; with having permitted the registering and making of bets on the results of the races, and with the direct charge of gambling. The points charged will necessitate a complete thrashing of the law, and will compel, in a Superior Court to which all the proceedings will eventually be taken, a passage on the constitutionality of the Percy-Gray law. The status of racing will be settled once and for all time if Magistrate Crane decides that any of the persons arrested must be held for trial on the charges made.

Should any of the prisoners be held for trial, then there will be sued out a writ of habeas corpus, which will enable the case to be carried to a court of competent jurisdiction for a definite opinion as to the constitutionality of the law. This has been assailed by Justice Bischoff in the Court of Common Pleas in a collusive case, which had been made by the agents of Peter De Lancy for the purposes of the campaign he has carried on during the past week.

All of the parties interested in behalf of honest racing are anxious to have a final adjudication on the law as it stands. There is no desire on the part of the managers of racing as it is now conducted in this State to race unless they can do so legally. They believe that they have kept wholly within the law during the racing season, and that the courts will so hold. If the law under which they are racing, and which they have obeyed to the letter, is unconstitutional, they are most decidedly not knowing it. If it be so declared, then the sport will be abandoned until a constitutional amendment can be passed which will allow of contests between the noblest of animals without forcing the owners of the horses to be subjected to the baneful annoyances from any persistent violator of the law who may care to invoke the laws which he is charged by training people with violating himself every week day at 38 Park Row.

Mr. Belmont and his associates are thoroughly in earnest in what they say about the matter—that they will not race next year unless they can know that they are doing so legally and without danger of persecution. They are not fighting for illegal racing, or for the right to gamble. They want legal racing, or no racing at all, and will now force the issue, as it is the first opportunity they have had to do so.

Unless it shall be made perfectly apparent as an outcome of the hearing to-day that they are carrying on an illegal business, the race meeting at the Westchester track will be continued this week, except on to-day and Friday. If the courts say that racing as conducted is illegal, then the meeting will be at once abandoned.

Tuesday's feature will be the race for the Bronx Stakes, a handicap for all ages, over the Eclipse course of three-quarters of a mile. This will give all the sprinters a chance to be seen at their best, and should result in the liveliest sort of a struggle. The weights for the race as assigned by Handicapper Mr. Vosburgh, are as follows:

| | Pounds. | | Pounds. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Clifford | 134 | Gotham | 107 |
| Domino | 130 | Crescendo | 107 |
| Rubicon | 126 | Jack of Spades | 105 |
| Dorian | 125 | Matt Byrnes | 105 |
| Hugh Penny | 123 | Headwaiter | 100 |
| Harry Reed | 123 | Merry Monarch | 100 |
| Helen Nichols | 121 | Flora Thornton | 100 |
| Gaillee | 120 | Irish Reel | 98 |
| Butterfield | 119 | Ina | 97 |
| Beldemere | 116 | Ax | 94 |
| Wernberg | 116 | Rawarden | 92 |
| Peacemaker | 115 | Owlet | 92 |
| Buckrene | 115 | Bellicoso | 90 |
| Belmar | 115 | Paladin | 90 |
| Discount | 113 | Stonenellie | 88 |
| Harrington | 111 | Illusion | 88 |
| Sir Francis | 109 | Cromwell | 87 |

Wednesday will be devoted to the jumpers, the New-York Steeplechase Association then holding the last races of its regularly advertised programme. Two hurdle races, the finish selling race, and therefore an owner's handicap, and the second a handicap, both at two miles and a half, will be run and should afford some excellent sport. As is known, no less than the class of horses now trained for this sport is better than any that has been seen in this section since the palmy days of the sport at Cedarhurst. There is also a handicap steeplechase over three-mile course which should bring out a good field, and a selling race at three miles. A flat race at two miles will wind up the day's sport.

The Champagne Stakes, to be run on Thursday, should be a good test for the two-year-olds. It is a run over the seven-furlong course with thirty-five youngsters eligible at a penalties and allowance scale, begun with the scale weight at 115 pounds.

Saturday's races will bring the three-year-olds together again in the running of the Belmont Stakes, at a mile and a quarter, for which twenty-three horses are eligible, including Hunter Tenor, Doggett, Lucania, Maurice, Brandywine, Nanki Pooh, Emma C., Connoisseur, Bombazette, Hessie, Belmar, and Monaco. The weights for the race will be announced on Wednesday next.

There was much talk among the horsemen who met at the tracks and at the hotels yesterday about the outcome of the arrests which had been made at the Westchester tracks during the week. If the courts shall hold that the police may not interfere with a man who is making a memorandum of the wagers he has made with other men, then it is probable that there is going to be trouble for those who were instrumental in ordering the arrest of Riley Grannan, the young Kentucky plunger. He for one does not propose to accept Peter De Lacy's right to have him arrested at his will. He can prove without a question that his arrest was the means of making him lose several thousands of dollars which he proposed to wager on Prince Lief. He has plenty of witnesses as to his intentions for the race, and can readily show that his desire to bet the $10,000 as he proposed to do would have been gratified by several men who would have bet against his judgment in the matter. He could not have won less than $10,000 on the race, and would probably have won nearer $25,000. He was, by an arrest that has been pronounced a mistake, prevented from winning that money, and he now proposes to make some one pay for it. A suit against the city by him is possible.

The racing judges, if they shall be cleared of the charge against them, may bring suit for false arrest and may also board the lion in his den, by proceeding against Peter De Lacy and those others whom his attorney alleges are acting for him. What course will be taken has not as yet been definitely decided on. Messrs. Simmons and McDowell have been subjected to the indignity of arrest by reason of the groundless charges of Peter De Lacy. They are tired of his work, and will see if some legal steps cannot be taken which will prevent him from further annoying them, as it is well known that his action is wholly for the purpose of annoyance. Mr. Fitzgerald, clerk of the scales, does not feel very kindly toward Mr. De Lacy and his minions, and he will also ask for damages for the indignity to which he has been subjected shall be awarded him.

But the most sensational of all the outcomes of these arrests promises to be the suits now brought against De Lacy for an accounting of the very many thousands of dollars that have been paid to him in years past for the purpose of police protection for the city poolrooms. De Lacy is said by the bookmakers to have been the custodian of this fund. For the money contributed, he never gave a receipt, they say, and has never produced a voucher for the payment of the money to any person, though he has claimed to have dispensed it for the benefit of the men with whom he was associated. Some of the men who contributed to this fund have been arrested by the police, and they are very "warm" about it. Now they propose to ask for an accounting, and demand to know where the cash they gave him has gone. If such a suit comes to trial, there will be some disclosures, it is said, which will make the revelations of the Lexow committee seem commonplace in comparison.

### BEAT OUT A BOOKMAKER.

#### How "Pittsburg Phil" Got the Better of a Gambler.

Speaking of the story recently published as to the turf sagacity of "Pittsburg Phil," a Californian related the following: "Phil was out at Bay District not long ago, and one day he bet $2,500 at 6 to 5 on a bookmaker's horse, $500 of the money being taken by the owner himself. As this worthy handed out the ticket, Phil heard him say to his clerk in an undertone, 'And he'll keep the ticket.'

"This prediction proved true, as the horse was beaten. Immediately thereafter Phil cultivated this bookmaker's acquaintance, and became so chummy with him that not unfrequently they were seen 'on the box' together. In a few days the beaten horse was up to run, and the odds stood at 7 to 1 all around the ring. The bookmaker was playing him 'on the sneak,' and had his scouts out pulling in the money quietly.

"As Phil was talking to the owner a man came up and said: '$50 on Sore Toes, please,' and, of course, he was accommodated, for the bookmaker did not wish to 'tip his hand' by cutting down the odds. The same man came back the second time, and again a third time, each play being a fifty-dollar note. Turning to Phil the smart penciller queried, in a somewhat vexed manner 'I wonder who that fellow can be! What do you think of him playing my horse?' Phil made no reply, but went out to look at the race.

"Sore Toes won easily. That night Phil put a sack full of gold into the hotel safe, and was heard to say. 'Yes; I kept that five-hundred-dollar ticket, but I know a thing or two about racing and race horses, and, although to-day the owner may have won fairly well, I guess I distanced him, for I won just $10,000. Furthermore, the mysterious individual that milked Mr. Smarty out of $1,050 with $150 was my agent. I haven't been around the races these long years for nothing'"

### Jewett Farm to be Broken Up.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 27.—The famous Jewett Farm Stud is to be broken up, and a big sale of trotters of the year will be the result. After starting and conducting a breeding establishment famous the world over as one of the best equipped of the kind in the United States and on which the buildings alone cost nearly a quarter of a million dollars, and which, at times, has been the home of over 500 trotters, Mr. Jewett has decided to retire from active business operations. Patchen Wilkes, the most distinguished son of George Wilkes, will be the star of the sale, which is down for next week. He is the sire of twenty performers in the 2:30 and 2:20 class.

### Shadeland Delmonio's Handicap.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—In the second day's harness trotting of the West End season Mr. Fleischmann's Shadeland Delmonio won the Great International Handicap. The third day's racing was spoiled by rain, but Shadeland Delmonio managed to get second place in the International race.

### BROOKLYN BOWLING RECORDS.

#### Better Work Being Done by Teams in Various Tournaments.

There has been a steady improvement in the general play in the various Brooklyn tournaments during the past week. The revival of interest in the Interclub League has been most gratifying, and the result will be the same spirit of rivalry as in past years.

Within a week or so the wheelmen will have their tourney under way, and the sport will also come in for a share of attention among the Young Men's Christian Association branches. The records to date follow:

ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE (BROOKLYN.)

| | Won. | Lost. | High. Score. |
|---|---|---|---|
| De Witt Clinton | 3 | 1 | 881 |
| Gilbert | 3 | 1 | 819 |
| Commonwealth | 3 | 1 | 768 |
| Fern | 3 | 1 | 703 |
| De Long | 2 | 0 | 821 |
| Alert | 2 | 0 | 700 |
| Bushwick | 2 | 1 | 697 |
| Philadelphos | 2 | 2 | 785 |
| De Forest | 1 | 1 | 806 |
| Washington Irving | 1 | 1 | 749 |
| Pro Patria | 1 | 1 | 719 |
| Fort Greene | 1 | 1 | 703 |
| Vigilantia | 0 | 2 | 736 |
| Long Island | 0 | 2 | 666 |
| Brooklyn | 0 | 2 | 661 |
| Fulton | 0 | 3 | 775 |
| Nassau | 0 | 4 | 671 |
| Bedford | 0 | 0 | ... |

CARRUTHERS BROOKLYN NATIONAL.

| | Won. | Lost. | High. Score. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reinecke | 4 | 0 | 849 |
| Alert | 3 | 1 | 837 |
| Herkimer | 3 | 1 | 815 |
| Adelphi | 2 | 0 | 863 |
| Qui Vive | 2 | 0 | 849 |
| Waverly | 2 | 0 | 842 |
| Metropolitan | 2 | 0 | 832 |
| Aurora | 2 | 2 | 801 |
| South Paw | 1 | 1 | 880 |
| Fearless | 1 | 1 | 843 |
| Salamanders | 1 | 1 | 870 |
| Prospect | 1 | 1 | 825 |
| Osceola | 1 | 1 | 807 |
| Orchard | 1 | 1 | 769 |
| Clover | 1 | 3 | 808 |
| Nassau | 0 | 2 | 816 |
| Echo | 0 | 2 | 767 |
| Bushwick | 0 | 2 | 754 |
| Ansonia | 0 | 2 | 749 |
| Pelham | 0 | 2 | 720 |
| A., N. & Co. | 0 | 4 | 755 |

SHAUGHNESSY BROOKLYN TOURNAMENT.

| | Won. | Lost. | High. Score. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nassau | 4 | 0 | 878 |
| Qui Vive | 3 | 1 | 880 |
| Speedaway | 3 | 1 | 778 |
| Melrose | 2 | 0 | 827 |
| Reinecke | 2 | 0 | 804 |
| Islamander | 2 | 0 | 794 |
| Aurora | 2 | 2 | 784 |
| Ansonia | 2 | 2 | 760 |
| Manhattan | 1 | 1 | 863 |
| Prospect | 1 | 1 | 841 |
| Bergen Hill | 1 | 1 | 801 |
| Clover | 1 | 1 | 797 |
| A., N. & Co. | 1 | 1 | 784 |
| Madison | 1 | 1 | 781 |
| Regent | 1 | 1 | 694 |
| Star | 1 | 3 | 841 |
| Keating | 1 | 3 | 737 |
| Leo Lyceum | 0 | 2 | 724 |
| Flatbush | 0 | 2 | 701 |
| Mercury | 0 | 4 | 800 |
| Orient | 0 | 4 | 718 |

ARLINGTON NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

| | Won. | Lost. | High. Score. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arlington (1) | 2 | 0 | 922 |
| Linden Grove | 2 | 0 | 877 |
| South Paw | 2 | 0 | 845 |
| Oriental | 2 | 0 | 821 |
| Apollo | 2 | 2 | 833 |
| Franklin | 2 | 2 | 832 |
| Adelphi | 1 | 1 | 810 |
| United Light | 1 | 1 | 810 |
| Monarch | 1 | 1 | 780 |
| Gratas | 1 | 1 | 777 |
| Glenmore | 1 | 1 | 777 |
| Regent | 1 | 1 | 750 |
| Fearless | 0 | 2 | 784 |
| Arlington (2) | 0 | 2 | 775 |
| Reinecke | 0 | 4 | 815 |

OAK HALL TOURNAMENT.

| | Won. | Lost. | High. Score. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prospect | 3 | 1 | 867 |
| Park | 2 | 0 | 843 |
| Aurora (1) | 2 | 0 | 754 |
| Aurora (A) | 2 | 2 | 831 |
| Universal | 2 | 2 | 811 |
| Eureka | 1 | 1 | 775 |
| Leo Lyceum | 0 | 2 | 741 |
| Iroquois | 0 | 2 | 691 |
| Myrtle | 0 | 2 | 627 |

### Boxing at New Manhattan Club.

Griffo and Dixon, in a ten-round bout, is the feature that will draw the Cherry Diamond members to their gymnasium to-night.

Those who remember the twenty-five-round combat between these boxers before the Seaside Athletic Club recollect it as one of the greatest exhibitions of scientific sparring ever seen. It was a series of attacks by Dixon, met by an astonishly clever defense on the part of Griffo.

The eight-round argument between "Sammy" Kelly of New-York and "Jimmy" Kaveny of Boston will be hardly less interesting than the main event. Kaveny is the 110-pound champion of New-England, and his supporters expect him to win handily. Casper Leon and "Pat" Haley, the latter of Buffalo, will meet in the third bout for eight rounds.

## YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:20 A. M.—37 Sutton Place; Jacob Rulner; tenement; damage slight.

2:30 A. M.—45 Allen Street; Annie White; tenement; damage, $20.

10:40 A. M.—315 Avenue A; tenement; owner unknown; damage trifling.

11:30 A. M.—98 Macdougal Street; Clementine Pitard; dwelling; damage, $25.

12 P. M.—166 Clinton Street; J. Lauzit; damage trifling.

12:05 P. M.—120 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; Emma Leon; damage trifling.

4:50 P. M.—1,365 Third Avenue; William Andrews; tenement; damage, $50.

6:05 P. M.—Twenty-sixth Street and Sixth Avenue; railroad cars; damage trifling.

8:30 P. M.—223 East Eighty-seventh Street; Cornelius E. Price; dwelling; damage, $50.

ALCOHOLISM and drug habit positively cured privately; new scientific treatment. Address C. B. PERSONS, 155 West 34th St.; 2 to 3 P. M.

# IT WAS A FINE CENTURY

## Over One Hundred Cyclists Start on the Outing over Westchester Roads.

## RIVERSIDE MEN WIN THE TROPHY

### Police Arrest Several Riders at the Finish in the Boulevard for Not Carrying Lamps on Their Wheels.

The Century Wheelmen of New-York, in their second century run, yesterday, repeated the success of the run which was held earlier in the season. At 5 o'clock in the morning, long before any indications of dawn had appeared, the cyclists who had entered, gathered at Fifty-ninth Street and the Boulevard, the place selected for the start. When the signal for mounting was given 135 had been checked as starters.

The course was followed as arranged by the committee. It led through the East Drive of Central Park, to Lenox Avenue, through One Hundred and Twentieth Street, to Fifth Avenue, and then via One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street to the Madison Avenue Bridge. This crossed, the ride was continued on Mott Avenue to One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, then east to Washington Avenue. This was found in very poor condition, and bad riding was also found on Fordham Cross Road, which is now in process of repair. Nearing Bronx Park the road improved and rapid time was made to Bronxdale, the first stop scheduled. The length of this run was just 12½ miles. The party was to arrive at 6:05 A. M., but owing to a late start and bad roads it was fully twenty minutes later.

From Bronxdale the next portion of the run was through William's Bridge, Mount Vernon, and New-Rochelle to Larchmont Manor, 23½ miles from the start. The roads from Bronxdale were for the most part very goood, although occasional short stretches were found in bad shape.

At Larchmont Manor a stop of a full half-hour allowed all an opportunity to enjoy the breakfast which had been prepared. This arrangement was a new one on a century, and as there are invariably some who have to start on these long runs without time to take breakfast, it proved to be a boon. It was fully 8 o'clock, fifteen minutes later than the schedule, before a new start was made, but the fine roads through Mamaroneck, Rye, Eastchester to Hillside Park, enabled the riders to make up the loss, and to arrive on time at the Hillside Park Hotel, a hostelry situated on the bank of the river dividing the States of New-York and Connecticut.

Hot coffee, which was ready for distribution, proved a welcome substitute for the "soft drinks," which are usually provided. Leaving Hillside Park at 8:35, the return ride had been taken was retraced to Portchester and the Tarrytown Boulevard, then followed to White Plains, where check No. 5 was taken. A ten-minute stay-over was made here, and the riders resumed past the County Fair Grounds, and across country through Elmsford to Tarrytown, arriving at the Franklin House at 10:30 o'clock, twenty minutes ahead of time. The period of rest was extended to 11 o'clock, the scheduled time at leaving. The ride, as resumed, was extended back over the roads just traversed to White Plains, arriving a little ahead of time. This stop being 25½ miles from the start, as ridden, the riders divided into two sections, each going to one of the two leading hotels of White Plains for dinner.

After an interval of an hour and a half, all were gathered together and a large photograph taken of the group, including the four tandems, which were being used on the run. This pleasant feature of the outing caused a delay in starting, and, leaving White Plains at 1:20 o'clock, the run was again twenty minutes behind time. Good roads back to Hillside Park, via Portchester, enabled the pacemakers to make up the loss, and thereafter during the run all stops were reached ahead of time, each rest, however, being extended so that the ride was in each case resumed exactly on schedule time. From Hillside Park to Mount Vernon the route of the morning was retraced, but a new course was followed from Mount Vernon. This was done by riding over the hills on the excellent macadam roads leading to Yonkers, and from there, via Broadway, to King's Bridge, Valley Avenue to Jerome, and Macomb's Dam Road to Washington Bridge. Crossing this, the long column filed through St. Nicholas Avenue to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, across to Lenox Avenue, to One Hundred and Tenth Street, and then through Central Park to One Hundred and Sixth Street, crossing to the Boulevard, and down the asphalt to the finish at Fifty-ninth Street, arriving exactly on time—3:30 P. M.

The total number of starters was, as stated, 135, while the number at dinner was about 100, and at the finish between 80 and 85. Punctures and other mishaps were few, and far between; those who dropped out were for the most part novices, who unexpectedly found that century riding was not as easy as they had considered it.

The return run showed how carefully all the arrangement had been made by the committee; all events of the ride had been foreseen and provided for. Much of the credit for this must be given to First Lieutenant W. C. Baker of the Century Wheelmen, as Capt. P. Fisher was for some time disabled by an unfortunate accident, which prevented his riding for a period and sharing his Lieutenant's work. The guides, or pacemakers, however, were the product of Capt. Fisher's experience in runs of this sort, and were carried out under his direction by the committee in charge.

The roads were, for the greater part, in excellent condition, and all forks were plainly marked by arrows placed in advance by members detailed to the task. The run was under the general supervision of the Century Run Committee of the Century Wheelmen. The strong force as pacemakers which performed the important task of regulating the speed between the various stops included Charles Earl and A. G. Relyea, of the Kings County Wheelmen, on a tandem; Charles P. Staubach, Captain of Eighth Battalion Bicycle Club; George C. Wheeler of the Manhattan Bicycle Club, Thomas Ward of the Riverside Wheelmen, and Frank Lockwood of the Yonkers Bicycle Club. A more experienced force of pacemakers it would be hard to gather on any one run. In addition to the tandem of Earl and Relyea, there were members of the Riverside Wheelmen, and two by members of the Century Wheelmen, ladies occupying the front seats. One of the latter tandems, that of Charles Kramer, was damaged during the latter part of the run, and could not be repaired sufficiently to allow its riders to finish.

President Bingley of the club was delayed by a broken saddle, but was able to secure another in time to catch up and finish the run.

The pleasant incidents of the day were unfortunately marred at the very finish. Darkness had just fallen as the wheelmen, riding two abreast, came down the Boulevard. Earl and Relyea, who had made themselves among the most popular riders on the run, had not expected to be detained after dark, and left their lamp on starting in the morning at Fifty-ninth Street. They rode to the finish surrounded by the other riders, who had their lamps brightly burning, and could endanger no one in any way. Just as the finish line was crossed a stranger grasped their handlebar and threw them from the tandem, endangering the wheels of the men following the tandem, and making personal injury in consequence almost certain.

Fortunately no others were thrown. The offender proved to be an officer in citizen's clothes. Earl and Relyea were arrested and released under $500 bail each, the bonds being furnished by Dr. F. A. Myrick, President of the New-York Tourist Wheelmen. Harry Trimme of the Century Wheelmen was also arrested, just as his light flickered and went out, and was released under a $500 bond, furnished by Thomas Ward of the Riverside Wheel

# The New-York Times

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

**Offices.**

Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,269 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph Offices.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

**Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free.**

| | 1 Yr. | 6 Mos. | 3 Mos. | 1 Mo. | 1 Wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Daily, with Sunday.. | $10.00 | $5.00 | $2.50 | $ .90 | $ .25 |
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| Any one day (except Sunday) | 1.50 | .75 | .40 | ..... | .03 |
| Weekly edition..... | 1.00 | .50 | .30 | ..... | .03 |

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square; The American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Building, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.

Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

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**AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING**

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—The Great Diamond Robbery—8:00.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—His Excellency—8:15.
DALY'S—Hansel and Gretel—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Christopher, Jr.—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Ambition—8:15.
GARDEN—Cricket on the Hearth and Lend Me Five Shillings—8:15.
GARRICK—Leonardo—8:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Charley's Aunt—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Fleur-de-Lis—8:10.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—The Wizard's Ravine—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Food Exhibition—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
PALMER'S—The Shop Girl—8:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—The Capitol—8:30.
TONY PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—8:00.

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**No Report to Secretary Herbert.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—When Secretary Herbert's attention was called to the report that serious defects had been discovered in the battleship Maine, that she listed badly and did not sit evenly in the water, he said that no report to that effect had been made to the Navy Department. This was all the Secretary had to say on the subject.

The Maine had a trial trip two months ago, for the purpose of testing her engines, and the naval officers who reported that trial said the ship behaved excellently. Nothing unusual about her was detected; on the contrary, the most favorable account of her work was reported. She is now in commission. Chief Constructor Hichborn declined to talk on the subject.

**YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE**

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

| | Weather Bureau. 1894. | Times. 1895. | 1895. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 51 | 50 | 50 |
| 6 A. M. | 50 | 48 | 50 |
| 9 A. M. | 53 | 52 | 52 |
| 12 M. | 58 | 56 | 57 |
| 4 P. M. | 63 | 60 | 61 |
| 6 P. M. | 61 | 59 | 60 |
| 9 P. M. | 59 | 59 | 59 |
| 12 P. M. | 54 | 63 | 63 |

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....56.50
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....55.90
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....56.30
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....52.00

**PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY**

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Showers, Followed by Clear Weather, Cooler.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 3.

**TWELVE PAGES.**

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 28, 1895.

*The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.*

## WHY IS ENGLAND UNPOPULAR?

The London Spectator, in its latest number, discusses with remarkable candor the subject of the "Unpopularity of England," and it starts out by admitting that, of all the nations of the earth, its own is the least liked and the most cordially hated. It gives a variety of evidence to support its proposition, which really for the purposes of discussion needed no proof but its own admission. It then proceeds to examine the cause of this phenomenon, and, though it does not say so in so many words, practically it reaches the conclusion that England is unpopular because, on the whole, she deserves to be, and that the assumed universal verdict of civilized mankind is fairly sustained by the facts.

One source of the unpopularity of England, according to this discriminating English journal, is the envy of the rest of the world at her "vast commercial success," her "success in the work of governing distant empires and in doing what the world now wants especially to do, i. e., develop colonies," at her "easy solution of the Socialist problems," and her "stable yet democratic scheme of government." But this source of unpopularity, The Spectator thinks, would not be very serious if others were not added. These are the "patronizing," "self-righteous," and "hypocritical" tendencies generally attributed to England. "There is no use in blinking the fact," says The Spectator. "In the eyes of Europe we are the Pecksniff of the nations."

Naturally The Spectator does not think that this impression, universal as it is, is "well founded." But its explanation of how the impression arose goes far to justify it. "We alone of nations do sometimes try to base our foreign policy on moral grounds. * * * The rest of Europe simply does not comprehend our position here. They all regard foreign policy as something to be decided purely on considerations of self-interest and simply think us lying when we claim other motives. And they have this justification. Though we generally try to, and often do, act on moral grounds, it is only possible to do so occasionally. The questions of self-interest are too strong, too vital, and hence self-interest is always getting mixed up with disinterested motives and producing a compromise which superficial and not very friendly observers regard as pure hypocrisy. We are more disinterested than other powers, but not wholly so, and hence we get no credit therefrom, but rather the reverse." And the writer who sets this down in black and white, and with perfect sincerity, resents the belief of the rest of the world that his country is the "Pecksniff of the nations"!

The fact is that England is not in reality quite so unpopular as The Spectator thinks. She incurs in the family of nations likes as well as dislikes, and is treated and regarded very much as the others are, with a rough approximation to justice and well or ill according to circumstances. She is neither so envied nor so detested as the London journal imagines. The distinction which seems to be a source of some satisfaction exists only in part—and at times vanishes. Nor is England, on the whole, actually so much better or believed to be so much worse than the other members of the family. She is very far from being the only nation that sometimes tries to base its foreign policy on moral grounds, and on the other hand, she has no monopoly of the reputation of sometimes making hypocritical pretension of doing so. At the risk of seeming disrespectful to a journal for which we have a very hearty respect, we venture to suggest that the chief reason for such feeling as does exist that England is disagreeable and difficult to deal with is not moral, but intellectual, and The Spectator's essay is an instance in point.

It is not that England is always "patronizing" or "self-righteous" or "hypocritical"—though she sometimes is all these—but it is that she is often a little stupid. She is not so much thick-skinned as thick-headed. With all her vast empire and varied interests, she remains mentally insular. She does not readily see more than one side of a question, and her defective sense of humor prevents her from perceiving how ridiculous she sometimes makes herself. This has its advantages. The brightest writer she has produced in this century, WALTER BAGEHOT, says somewhere in effect that the English succeed because they are too dull to see difficulties. And unquestionably they do succeed, but not so completely or exclusively as they imagine. Very often, as in the case of The Spectator, a tone that might be irritating and offensive if it were not so innocent ends in being simply amusing.

## THE SIDE DOOR SUNDAY.

"The majority of Republicans and Democrats are Puritans," said Police Commissioner ROOSEVELT on Friday night. "You will get no change in this law until you have convinced the people that the opening of saloons on Sunday is for the best. You must change them from Puritans to Cavaliers."

Rubbish! Mr. ROOSEVELT ought not to fall a victim to trite phrases and conventional historical allusions. The Puritans are dead. Let them rest. We wish our German friends, too, would cease their meaningless talk about Puritanism. The opponents of Sunday opening are not Puritans. The advocates of Sunday opening are not Cavaliers. In this serious, work-a-day, happy country there is nobody gay enough to be a tolerable Cavalier, nobody sombre and hopeless enough to be a passable Puritan.

This question is between those who fear that opening the saloons on Sunday would lead to disorder, unseemly behavior, and spectacles not meet for the day of rest in a Christian community, and those who are convinced by lifelong experience or by observation that the lawful privilege of drinking beer or spirits on Sunday would not be thus abused, and that attempted and necessarily imperfect suppression of Sunday selling is fruitful of meaner vices and greater public injury than the permission to sell, under restrictions.

The side door, not the Puritan Sunday, is the alternative to a more liberal law. Mr. ROOSEVELT overlooks that vital point. He overestimates his powers and deceives himself if he supposes that he will be able to keep the saloons shut on Sunday. He can keep most of them shut for a few months. He has. But he cannot go on. He is fighting against human nature, against irresistible tendencies. He will be overcome, he will have to give up the fight, and if the law is not amended to permit Sunday selling, the open side door, the blackmailing of saloon keepers, police "protection" of lawbreakers, hypocrisy, sneaking, dodging, lying, spying, perjury, and all the train of ignoble vices that have long flourished in New-York and still flourish in Herkimer and Brooklyn will be practiced again and universally.

That is the "Puritan" Sunday as we must and shall have it if we do not choose legislators who will give us the opportunity to say whether we will have a more sensible and decent Sunday.

## THE WAGES MOVEMENT.

Our esteemed contemporary, Dun's Review, published the following remark on the 26th inst.:

"There has been no reported advance in wages this week."

The Review must have overlooked certain announcements which had appeared in the daily newspapers or in the trade journals. We have examined hastily the daily press and several of the leading trade journals covering the week in question (from Oct. 18 to Oct. 25) and have discovered the following reports, to which, we presume, others might be added:

"Crane Iron Company, Allentown, Penn.: On Oct. 22 the second voluntary increase of 10 per cent. for 400 men." [Press dispatch, Oct. 22.]

"The Keystone Hosiery Company of Norristown, Penn., has increased the wages of its employés 10 per cent. The factory is running double time and an extra force of hands has been employed." [Wool and Cotton Reporter, Oct. 24.]

"The nailers of the Pottstown Iron Company of Pottstown, Penn., have received an advance in wages of 14 per cent., to take effect at once." [Iron Age, Oct. 24.]

"The American Sheet Iron Mill at Phillipsburg, N. J., has increased the wages of all employés 10 per cent. This is the second advance made." [Engineering and Mining Journal, Oct. 26.]

"ALEXANDER CROW, Jr., of Twenty-second and Lynn Streets, Philadelphia, Penn., has voluntarily increased the wages of several hundred weavers employed in his ingrain carpet works." [Textile Manufacturers' Journal, Oct. 26.]

"The proprietors of the foundries at Lawrence, Mass., have agreed to grant the requests of the local iron and brass moulders for an increase of wages." [Boston Commercial Bulletin, Oct. 26.]

"FREDERICK RUMPF & BROTHER have granted a 5 per cent. advance in wages to operatives, and their big cotton mill at Philadelphia is again in active operation. Another increase of 5 per cent. will be made in January." [Industrial Record, Oct. 19.]

"There will be a general increase of wages in the Taftville (Conn.) woolen mills on Nov. 3." [Wool and Cotton Reporter.]

Our attention was drawn to The Review's statement because we recalled the fact that on May 18 The Review said in its summary, which is published throughout the country: "No advance has been found practicable in the woolen mills." Up to the 14th of that month, however, wages had been increased in more than twenty woolen mills. We had published a list of these. Indeed, almost the first advance in the upward movement of wages was the one made in the great factories of M. T. STEVENS & SONS, on April 2.

Our esteemed trade contemporary may have been misled by The New-York Tribune, which said on the same day, Oct. 26: "The advance in wages substantially ceased two months ago." Our neighbor was in error. The upward movement in wages did not substantially cease two months ago. We discontinued the publication of our lists (we refer to those which were compiled in this office, and not to any other lists which were prepared elsewhere) a little more than two months ago, not because there was no longer a supply of material, but because the current supply had become so large that it could not be handled conveniently within the limits of our space, and the extent and importance of the movement had already been shown. The seventh and concluding installment of our list filled nearly two and one-half columns. Those who have read without prejudice the current news in daily papers, and especially in the trade journals which represent the several industries, must know and will admit that many increases have been made in the last ten weeks and that the advance did not "substantially cease two months ago."

## PERSECUTING THE RACING MEN.

It is not easy for the friends of reputable racing to be patient under the malicious and stupid persecutions to which they have of late been subjected. Horse racing is an honorable and gentlemanly sport when reputably conducted. It has been conducted by gentlemen honorably and reputably at Westchester, under the supervision of State officers appointed in accordance with the terms of the law which permits and regulates it.

Yet a disreputable gambler and pool-seller has been able to make use of the courts and the officers of the law to interfere with the sport and to subject its patrons to annoyance.

Judge INGRAHAM'S ruling, reversing that of Judge BISCHOFF, should have been a sufficient protection for the Westchester Association. The Corporation Counsel has advised the Police Commissioners that they are not called upon to make arrests without warrants. The theory that they may arrest any person on the racing grounds who happens to have a memorandum book in hand is absurd. But why should a Magistrate who has read Judge INGRAHAM'S decision go out of his way to oblige a notorious enemy of honest and reputable racing by issuing warrants?

## THE REGISTRATION.

Election predictions based on the registration count for less than usual this year. They are not nearly so good as enlightened guesswork.

It is a safe inference, however, that the unexpectedly large registration of the fourth and last day is unfavorable to Tammany. An organized, obedient machine vote commonly registers early. But a late awakening among the class of voters who are usually indifferent would swell the totals beyond the estimate by eleventh-hour registration. We suspect that the eight or ten thousand Saturday registrations in excess of the normal fourth-day total were those of voters who do not intend to vote the Tammany ticket.

But this may not elect the Fusion ticket. The German voters are tremendously stirred up against what they call Rooseveltism, and Mr. ROOSEVELT'S frank identification of himself and his policy with the Republican and Fusion cause has doubtless determined thousands of them to vote against everything Republican this year.

The argument from increase or decrease up town or down town, in Democratic districts or in Republican districts, is worthless this year. The crossing of the anti-Tammany issue by the Sunday issue confuses calculations and vitiates their results. The total vote ought to be about 250,000.

## MR. SHERMAN'S INDISCRETIONS.

M. HENRI ROCHEFORT opens the brilliant preface to the "Adventures of My Life," just begun in Le Jour, with this pertinent remark: "To say to a well-known man, 'You ought to write your memoirs' is a polite way of giving him to understand that he is no longer good for anything else." Whether any misguided friend suggested to Senator SHERMAN to write his "Recollections" or whether he made the suggestion to himself, the interpretation of M. ROCHEFORT seems to apply. Even had Mr. SHERMAN not had the warning example of Mr. BLAINE, it might have occurred to him that a volume of this sort would be received with kindness or even patience only from one who had definitively assumed the rôle and become entitled to the privileges and immunities of the sage. It is not until ambition has been stilled, if not extinguished, and an active part in the contentions of public life has been abandoned that one's contemporaries, and particularly one's rivals, will consent to accept the criticism involved in any detailed and intimate narrative of the struggles of the past. Mr. SHERMAN is very far from being willing to screen himself in the friendly obscurity accorded to the sage, and his narrative of more recent events is distinctly a challenge to men and to factions still in very active existence.

But if Senator SHERMAN does not accept the relative self-effacement involved in the character of the retired politician, the publication of his "Recollections," judging by the portions that have been allowed to reach the readers of newspapers, will go far to close his career. It is, indeed, a fair inference that he must have expected such a result, though logical inferences do not always occur to men writing about themselves. But when Mr. SHERMAN deliberately related the history of the competition for the Presidential nomination in 1880, in which he was so signally defeated, he ought to have seen that not only his opponents in his own party and men whose motives and conduct he now exposes to condemnation, but all careful students of political and party history, would be forced to revive the memory of the very ignoble part he played in that important period. The one fact that stands out more clearly and impressively than all others in the story of Mr. SHERMAN'S service in the Cabinet of President HAYES and in the unedifying contest for the succession is the shameless prostitution of the "patronage" of the Treasury Department to promote the ambition of its head. And added to that is the fact, not less notorious and certainly not less discreditable, that the canvass of the Secretary of the Treasury—the one officer who should be beyond all breath of suspicion in this regard—was marked by revolting evidences of the lavish use of money as well as of patronage.

It is quite possible that Mr. SHERMAN, with a conscience indurated by long abuse and perception dulled by concentration upon a selfish purpose seeming to justify all means likely to advance it, does not even yet understand the gross evil of which he was the promoter and of which he hoped to be the beneficiary. And it is more than probable that he has not apprehended the movement in public opinion, the quickening and strengthening of the sense of public obligation, which now insures condemnation for practices which even fifteen years since were regarded with indifference or with despair. But that movement is very strong and persistent, and one result of it is that Mr. SHERMAN'S naïve narrative of his unhappy assault on the nomination of 1880 is bound to awaken a well-founded distrust of his essential character that had been softened by time and forgetfulness and might have been wholly dissipated.

## WESTERN LAKES DRYING UP.

It was reported a few years ago that the rainfall was increasing on the eastern edge of the arid district, near the one-hundredth meridian, in the Northwest, and the current explanation of this change was that it had been caused by cultivation of the soil. That is to say, the farmers, moving westward in Nebraska and Kansas, had induced a larger rainfall by their own operations and were thus pushing back toward the mountains the boundary of the arid region. Statistics appeared for a time to support this theory; only for a time, however, for the supply of moisture decreased and hundreds of farms and many promising new towns have since been abandoned in the region where conditions seemed to have become permanently more favorable to agriculture.

An inquiry recently made in Minnesota and the Dakotas concerning the lakes of those States shows that cultivation of the soil, while exerting directly no perceptible influence upon rainfall, has been one of the causes of a large reduction of lake area and of surface supplies of water. Anv one who has examined with care a trustworthy map of Minnesota will remember that the number of lakes in that State is very large. Ten years ago there were about 7,000 of them; but the number would be greatly reduced on a map truthfully representing the topography of the State at the present time. About one-third of the lakes that were shown by the surveys of ten years ago have disappeared. Wheat, flax, or grass was grown this year on the sites of many of these bodies of water, others have become unsightly and impassable marshes, and the surface levels of the lakes remaining have been lowered by several feet. In the Dakotas a similar change is observed.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press of the 7th inst. published interesting reports from many counties in Minnesota and the Dakotas as to this reduction of lake area. We have space for only a brief reference to the facts disclosed. From almost every county comes the same story—small lakes have entirely disappeared and given way to cultivated land, or have degenerated into marshes and mud holes, and large lakes have shrunken in area and been lowered by four, five, or even eight feet. Flax or wheat has been growing where fish were plentiful a few years ago. From some counties comes the prediction that the remaining lakes will dry up, and that the farmers will be forced to rely upon artificial irrigation with water from artesian wells. It may be noted that artesian wells now in use in North Dakota appear to have drawn water from neighboring lakes which have lost area and volume. We take the following statements as examples of what may be found in several columns of reports:

Cottonwood County, Minn.—Many lakes dried up; the largest lakes lower by seven or eight feet.

Blue Earth County.—Surface area of thirty lakes reduced one-half; Rush Lake, once a mile wide, has disappeared, and the owners of adjoining farms are dividing up the land.

Lyon County.—Lakes that covered one or two square miles ten years ago "now raise crops or are hay meadows."

Meeker County.—Numerous lakes which were from two to six miles in circumference and in which fish were plentiful are now mere mud holes. "Within the last ten years our natural water supply has decreased over 50 per cent."

Mille Lacs County.—Large lakes reduced one-third in area; hay meadows in the place of many small ones.

La Moure County, N. D.—No lakes remaining; "only the beds are in evidence." Five years ago among the lakes of the county there were two or three each of which had an area of five or six miles.

Dickey County, N. D.—Seven lakes mentioned, all of which have disappeared. "There is not a lake in the county now."

Lake County, S. D.—Herman and Brant Lakes, 3,000 acres each, practically dried up; Lake Madison, on the shore of which a Chautauqua Association erected a hotel and other buildings, is now "nothing but a mud hole."

Coddington County, S. D.—Ten years ago there were a dozen large lakes, from three to thirty miles in circumference, and many small ones. Of six large ones mentioned, all but one are "entirely dry." Lake Pelican was eight miles long and two miles wide. "To-day there is not a drop of water in it."

While the reporting observers are not in complete agreement as to the causes of this change, the majority of them say that cultivation of the soil has withheld rainwater from the lakes and streams. "The uncultivated prairies," one remarks, "presented a smooth, compact surface, from which the rainfall quickly ran off into the sloughs and creeks and found its way to the lakes. Now the light, loose cultivated soil absorbs the water as fast as it falls, and it is a rare thing to see water running from the fields to the sloughs when the ground is not frozen. Almost our entire rainfall is absorbed as fast as it falls, and instead of filling our lakes it is filling our granaries." It is also pointed out that the snowfall has been deficient for some years past. The record kept at St. Paul shows that the rainfall has been considerably below the average since 1882, except in one year.

A few of the resident observers, however, express the opinion that the dryness is temporary and that the lakes will fill up again. The Indians have told them of similar dry periods in the past, followed by a series of wet seasons. It is pointed out by one reporter that after a lake has dried down to a small pool almost invariably the bones of buffaloes may be found at the edge of the pool, which indicates that a similar reduction of lake area took place years ago. We find no reference to the effect of the removal of the forests in certain parts of Minnesota, although this may well have been considered. The situation of the region in which this interesting change has taken place—around the sources of the Mississippi and of the tributaries of the Missouri—makes it a matter of more than local importance.

It is not yet too late for the Manhattan Elevated Road to save itself from the decadence into which it seems to be falling, even as the horse railroad has fallen, "this many years in Gotham." If Uncle SAGE would but permit the lighting of his elevated trains by bright gas, instead of dingy oil lamps, passengers might be willing to ride with him once in a while. But delay is dangerous. It is announced that the cable cars are to be comfortably warmed this Winter by a patent device. Once the people become accustomed to these surface cars, with the comforts of light and warmth, it will be impossible to woo them back to the narrow stairs and platforms of the elevated road. Uncle SAGE has no time to lose in making his improvements.

It is somewhat humiliating, and not, as some people seem to imagine, a cause for congratulation, that one of the railroads running to this city has equipped its line with mail cars so strong that they can successfully resist any attacks that may be made upon them by bandits. If our letters cannot travel safely except in movable forts, then it would seem necessary for every man to build a stockade around his house, and to carry a musket whenever he fares abroad.

How great minds differ! Mr. LAUTERBACH interprets the declaration of his party, which was in favor of "a maintenance" of the Sunday law, as meaning that the present law should be repealed and an utterly different one passed in its place. Mr. MILLER claims that his party means what it says and says what it means. Anybody who can't agree with one or the other of these equally authoritative statements must be hard indeed to please.

MILLER and SAXTON, in Jefferson, appealing to the Republicans to turn out for the old ticket, and laboring to dispel apathy, must mean something besides Republican confidence. Jefferson and Lewis gave a Republican plurality of 4,300 last year, yet Senator MULLIN is admitted to be in some danger of defeat in the Thirty-fifth District.

## MAINE NOT OF FAULTY DESIGN

**Cruiser's Officers Meet Idle Criticisms—Explanation of Present Immersion—Will Leave To-day.**

The armored cruiser Maine, which was yesterday made the subject of lay criticism by a morning newspaper, will sail for Gardiner's Bay this morning, where her battery and its fittings will be tested in target practice.

Six charges from each of the main battery guns will be fired at a target anchored in the Sound, but the firing will not be so much for the purpose of determining the marksmanship of the gun captains as it will be to ascertain if the gun mountings are perfect. For the same purpose the guns of the secondary armament will also be tested.

From Gardiner's Bay the ship will go to Newport, where her torpedo appliances will be fitted. From Newport she will go to Portland, Me., to receive a silver service, presented by her namesake State.

The officers of the vessel were indignant yesterday over the publication of an article alleging that the ship was of faulty design. Capt. Frederick Rodgers, the Captain of the yard, said that nothing of the sort had been brought to his attention. One of the junior naval constructors, who did not desire to have his name used, said there was absolutely no foundation for the report. During Friday and Saturday the ship had had a slight heel to starboard, but that was due, he explained, to the fact that stores which were then being taken on board had not been stowed in the places designated for them.

Neither Capt. Crowninshield nor Lieut. Commander Marix were on board last night. The Lieutenant who was pacing the quarter deck as officer of the deck, said that the ship was then drawing about eighteen inches more water forward than it was anticipated she would when laden and trimmed. This, he added, would be corrected to-day by admitting water to the after-trimming tanks, all of which, he said, were empty. As the name indicates, the tanks were designed for that purpose.

The undue immersion forward was partly caused, it was explained, by the absence of the two big torpedo boats of the cruiser, which were intended to be stowed on skids aft. The boats were found to be unsuitable and the cruiser will sail without them.

## AN IMPORTANT LAND SUIT ON TRIAL

**It Involves the Possession of About 2,500,000 Acres of Land.**

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Oct. 27.—The most important land suit ever tried in the Federal Court in West Virginia is now on before Judge J. J. Jackson. The case is one involving the possession of about 2,500,000 acres of land in Mingo, Logan, Wyoming, and McDowell Counties, West Va.; Pike County, Ky., and Buchanan and Tazewell Counties, Va. The case was brought by Henry C. King, the present litigation involving the title to 500,000 acres, but it will be followed by separate suits for possession of tracts aggregating 2,500,000 acres.

James Swann, a Boston merchant, and a friend of George Washington, the original owner of much of this land, sold what he could of it, and devoted the proceeds to furthering the cause of American independence, himself taking an active part in the war. In return for his services the House of Congress of Virginia redeeded to him all the property he sold, and gave him much more lying west of the Alleghanies. Swann's idea was to found a colony for French nobility. The advent of Napoleon frustrated the emigration, and Swann was confronted with a debt of 4,000,000f. which he was unable to pay, and was confined in St. Pelage Prison for ten years.

During the riots in Paris Swann was released, but he died heartbroken on the streets three days after gaining his freedom. The Virginia Legislature appointed John Petter Dumas of Philadelphia trustee for the French creditors. Dumas died and left the estate $800,000 in debt. The French creditors employed Josiah Randall of Philadelphia as attorney in 1835. Meanwhile the great estate became forfeited to the State for non-payment of taxes, but in 1838, yet mindful of the patriotism and generosity of her protégé, she reconveyed it. Mr. Randall died in 1865, and a year later Robert E. Randall was appointed trustee by the United States court. On his removal the debt had grown to $1,500,000. Since then many other trustees have tried unsuccessfully to disentangle the affairs of the estate.

**Population of Massachusetts.**

From The Boston Transcript.

From the figures given out by the Bureau of Statistics it appears that Massachusetts has a population of 2,495,345, more than 19 per cent. of which is in Boston. The total number of registered voters in the city is 86,900. In counties, Berkshire has a population of 27,688, Franklin 40,149, Hampden 152,791, Hampshire 27,688, Dukes 4,237, and Norfolk 134,718, a total of 441,781, thus giving seven counties a less total population than the City of Boston. Eleven cities and towns have a total population as follows: Worcester 98,687, Fall River 88,020, Lowell 84,359, Cambridge 81,519, Lynn 62,355, Lawrence 52,153, Somerville 52,198, Chelsea 31,295, Newton 27,622, Quincy 20,712, and Brookline 16,150.

## HENRY IRVING ARRIVES

**Accompanied on His Trip by Miss Terry and His Company.**

**TELLS OF HIS PLANS FOR THE SEASON**

**Gives His Idea of Macbeth, in Which Character He Will Open His New-York Engagement on Tuesday.**

Sir Henry Irving arrived in this city last night from Boston, and registered at the Plaza Hotel. Miss Ellen Terry and those members of his company who had not left Boston Saturday, were also on the train. They occupied nearly an entire car.

Sir Henry Irving and his business manager, Bram Stoker, were found by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES in their cozy special car when the train reached Bridgeport, Conn., one hour and a half from New-York. This hour and a half, however, lengthened out to two and a half, owing to an accident that occurred to the brakes about ten miles this side of Bridgeport. There was shunting and whistling enough to disorganize not one, but a dozen, theatrical companies, and for a time it seemed as if the train would never move again.

The delay, however, did not seem to trouble Sir Henry much, for he sat back in the deep armchair in the parlor of his special car and chatted freely about every topic under the sun, from the inventions of Tesla and the trial of Durrant to the audiences in Boston theatres and the treatment of children by the Gerry society in New-York. Indeed, Sir Henry had read American newspapers pretty thoroughly, and took as much interest in the Corbett-Fitzsimmons prospective fight and the issue of the reform movement as he did in the production of "Macbeth," of "Henry VIII.," or of "Becket" and "The Lady of Lyons."

"We have just finished, as you know," he said, "a pleasant time in Boston. We played there four weeks in the Tremont Theatre, and produced eleven plays. The 'Story of Waterloo,' I think, gave especial satisfaction. The people seemed to like it and were very insistent in their curtain calls."

Sir Henry was averse to talking too much about himself.

"It seems so much like bragging," he said, with a laugh. "Too much like pushing one's self forward in a way that is not the best. It is not modest to advertise one's self by giving one's opinion of all manner of subjects for publication that have no relation to one's special calling and profession."

He talked a little, however, about his season in New-York, which opens on Tuesday night at Abbey's Theatre, with "Macbeth."

"I hope the people will like 'Macbeth,'" he said. "Of course, it is always a mystery what pleases the people. I think that 'Macbeth' is always interesting. It always seems to one that the general view of Macbeth is a wrong one. He surely thought of the murder long before he met the witches. He had talked it all over with his wife, and it was premeditated.

"He was a man of sentiment—that is, of sentimentality, more than of feeling—and always, at bottom, was a cold-hearted scoundrel. This is my view of Macbeth. Lady Macbeth is the pathetic character in the play."

Sir Henry said he had brought fifteen plays with him, and Bram Stoker mentioned that these fifteen plays meant 700 tons of scenery and enough to fill fourteen baggage cars.

Talking of his intended production next year of "Julius Caesar," in London, he said, with an expressive gesture:

"But how is one to get the actors for those difficult parts? All the actors nowadays are managers!"

He spoke, too, with interest of the possibility of a national school of acting, to be supported by the State, and expressed his opinion that it would come in due time, both in this country and in England.

"I am looking forward very much to our Southern trip," he added, "and think a week in New-Orleans will be a very interesting one."

The New-York season will last till Dec. 21, and from May 4 to May 16. During the interim the London Lyceum Company will go as far south as New-Orleans, and as far west as Chicago, and will not return to London before June, 1896.

## PLATT'S OPPOSITION TO SHERMAN

**Ex-Congressman Lynch Indulges in Some Reminiscences About the Convention of 1888.**

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 27.—John R. Lynch, the colored ex-Congressman of Mississippi and Southern leader, who was President Harrison's Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, is here, stumping the State for the Republican ticket. He stated to-day that the story that Platt of New-York went to the convention of 1888 pledged to support Senator Sherman for the Presidency was absolutely false. He said that four months previous to that convention he had a consultation with National Republican managers, "one of whom was Senator Platt, who told him that the nomination of Senator Sherman was impracticable, and that the South was foolish to undertake to have such a nomination made.

"On the first day of the convention," said Mr. Lynch, "I had an hour's conversation with Senator Platt. He was dramatic in his opposition to Senator Sherman, and at the conclusion of the interview assured me that there was not then, nor would there ever be, a time when Senator Sherman would receive the nomination of his party for the Presidency.

"Mr. Sherman knows as well as I know that Mr. Platt has not in the last fifteen years entertained other than a feeling of intense hatred toward the senior Senator of Ohio."

Mr. Lynch said that the colored population and the conservative Republicans of the South of to-day were for McKinley for President.

## NEW HOUSES OF WORSHIP

**Ascension Memorial Chapel and St. Joseph's Church Opened.**

The old Bloomingdale Methodist Church, in Forty-third Street, west of Broadway, which was purchased for the Ascension Memorial Chapel last Spring, and has since been renovated and refurnished, was formally opened and dedicated as an Episcopal house of worship yesterday. Bishop Potter officiated, assisted by the rector of Ascension Church, the Rev. John F. Steen, and the Rev. Baldwin Bishop.

Following the dedicatory services and the consecration of memorial gifts to the uses of worship, Bishop Potter preached a sermon having especial reference to the removal of the congregation to its new house of worship.

At the evening services the Rev. Dr. Edward A. Bradley, vicar of St. Agnes's Chapel, preached, and the Rev. Dr. Hagerman and the Rev. Mr. Uhlmann were also present. Miss Northrup and other specially engaged singers took part in the musical service.

The new Church of St. Joseph, in East Eighty-seventh Street, was opened to the public yesterday afternoon for the first time, and its new bell was solemnly blessed. The rector, the Rev. Anthony Lammel, officiated at the services.

Father John Meyer consecrated the bell with holy water, after it had been washed inside and out with water blessed especially for the ceremony. The bell has been named St. John, in honor of its donors priests whose Christian names are John. They are the Rev. Fathers Meyer, Schwinn, Brann, Weber, Dekrom, Reck, and Kellner.

The Rev. John S. Brann was deacon and the Rev. John Dekrom sub-deacon. The

# A TALK WITH GEN. CAMPOS

## He Is Determined to Try a Policy of Leniency in Cuba.

## HIS PLANS FOR QUELLING REBELLION

### He Thinks the United States Will Ultimately Recognize the Insurgents as Belligerents.

MADRID, Oct. 27.—An official dispatch confirms the report of the stranding of the Government launch Caridad, near Sierra Morena, Cuba, during the hurricane that recently passed over that island.

A dispatch to the Imparcial from Havana says that in an interview Captain General Campos said he was determined to thoroughly try a policy of leniency toward the insurgents. According to the dispatch, Marshal Campos declared that if a change in this policy was found necessary 150,000 more troops would be required to quell the insurrection, and even then 75,000 men would perish. He mentioned the plan, already outlined in dispatches to The United Press, to assume the offensive next month in the Province of Santa Clara, he then personally leading a force of 25,000 men, and moving forward in an extensive line across the whole island, thus driving the rebels into the mountains and forests of the Provinces of Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba before the middle of March.

The rebellion will thus be isolated in the eastern part of the island, where Marshal Campos thinks the resistance to the Government is likely to be prolonged. The plan includes the alternative scheme of dividing the island into zones, each of which will be allotted to a different commander, whose duty it will be to constantly patrol his zone, driving the insurgents from point to point, and also the making of attacks concurrently on several places. Should this latter plan be accepted, Marshal Campos hopes to have the first zone cleared of insurgents in two months.

He observed that Spain was ready to send more troops than he had asked for, but the speediest dispatch of the reinforcements was imperative. He declared that the sanitary department was excellently organized, and that there were plenty of hospitals. True, he added, all the doctors were not acquainted with yellow fever, but they confronted their duties with the greatest heroism. Thirteen of the doctors had died since the outbreak of the rebellion.

Continuing, the Captain General said he believed that the United States would eventually recognize the insurgents as belligerents, but he did not fear the result of such recognition. It would clear the air, and the Spanish fleet would be able to seize filibusters anywhere, because a foreign flag could not cover contraband of war. If the United States was determined to secure the independence of Cuba and sent an army to the island, the present obscure operations would be replaced by a real war, the success of which would depend on pitched battles. In that case, if the chances of war did not favor Spain, the island would, at least, be honorably lost.

The publication of the interview has stirred political and military circles here. All the newspapers will to-morrow comment upon it, the Government organs with studious reserve and the Opposition papers with moderation. Some of the papers declare that the Captain General's statement is equivalent to an admission that the insurrection can only be terminated by a compromise.

HAVANA, Oct. 27.—A sensation has been caused in this city by a murderous attack that was made last night on the Director of the Diario de la Marina, the organ here of the Government.

The Director was passing along a street when a negro suddenly sprang in front of him from the doorway of one of the houses, the entrances of which here open directly on the street, and struck him a violent blow over the right eye with a heavy iron bar, felling him to the ground and inflicting a serious wound. Evidently thinking that the blow had been a fatal one, the negro fled, and, despite the efforts of the police to apprehend him, he is still at liberty.

It is surmised that the attack grew out of the attitude of the Diario de la Marina toward the insurgents, and that the would-be assassin is himself a rebel or a rebel sympathizer.

## THE CHINO-RUSSIAN TREATY.

### The Outline Telegraphed from Hongkong Not Reliable.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—In its issue to-morrow morning The Daily Graphic will say:

"We are in a position to state on high official authority that the outline of the Chino-Russian treaty telegraphed from Hongkong does not bear any resemblance whatever to the actual facts of the negotiations that have taken place between Russia and China. Moreover, the spirit in which the Russian Government has approached the present crisis in the far East is entirely at variance with the anti-English attitude of certain Russian newspapers to whose expressions of opinion undue weight has been accorded in this country."

Commenting upon its information, The Graphic will say: "It was derived from a source the competence of which is beyond dispute. It was conveyed to us in such unambiguous terms as to preclude any suspicion of arrière pensée."

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—The alleged treaty concluded between Russia and China, conceding to the former extraordinary naval and commercial advantages, is being discussed in Berlin, and in connection therewith it is asserted that the recent interview between the Emperor and Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the occasion of the latter's visit to the Kaiser at Hubertusstock, decided the price which Russia would have to pay for peace with Germany. The Kreuz-Zeitung, in an article on the subject, says:

We can only conceive that Germany's consent to the alleged agreement between Russia and China would be given in exchange for equivalent concessions to Germany. If the agreement is made without the consent of Germany, then Germany will be freed from all obligations in regard to the evacuation of the Liaotung territory by the Japanese.

The anti-Russian newspapers in Berlin take a pessimistic and somewhat widespread view of the situation, predicting that the Spring of 1896 will be fraught with grave dangers to Europe, and pointing out that the first mild weather of Spring might easily be made the signal for a general European mobilization of troops.

## MORE ARMENIAN TROUBLES.

### Rioting with the Mohammedans in Asiatic Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 27.—Details have been received from a Turkish source of the recent rioting at Erzingen, in Asiatic Turkey. It is said that the trouble had its origin in the killing of a Mussulman priest by an Armenian. The murder bitterly incensed the Mohammedans against the Armenians, and an attack was made by the former upon the latter. The Armenians defended themselves, and in the fighting that followed, fifty Armenians and ten Mohammedans were killed.

It is reported that an outbreak has occurred at Moosh, Turkish Armenia, but no details of the trouble have been received.

The Governor of Bitlis, Asiatic Turkey, has telegraphed to the Porte that a body of armed Armenians attacked the mosques in that city on Friday last—the Mohammedan Sabbath—while the Mohammedans were assembled at prayers. The latter, being unarmed, had to defend their lives with sticks and stones. The officials were speedily informed of the outbreak, and at once sent police, gendarmes, and soldiers to all quarters of the town to restore peace. Some of the Armenians afterward barricaded themselves in khans and continued to use their firearms. A number of persons on both sides were killed or wounded.

Said Pasha, the Foreign Minister, has been appointed President of the board to supervise the execution of the reforms recently promulgated by the Sultan.

The Consuls at points in the interior of Asia Minor report to the embassies here that a state of general irritation and excitement that is quite unusual is prevailing and is causing alarm.

A menacing letter that was found some days ago, lying on a table in the apartments of Ghazi Osman Pasha, Marshal of the Palace, led to an inquiry being made as to who its author was, and who had placed it where it was found. The investigation involved fourteen members of the imperial household. It is stated that all those involved died on the same day within the precincts of the Yildiz Kiosk, thus lifting a weight from the Sultan's mind.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish letters from Trebizond, Turkish Armenia, stating that the number of victims in the recent rioting are estimated at 700 in the town and 200 in the surrounding villages. Many Armenian women have vanished, and there is scarcely a doubt that they have been either murdered or kidnapped. Most of the houses occupied by Armenians were burned. There is great distress among the survivors, who, in large numbers, are living in sheds or in the woods. Telegrams from Marash report that the situation there is serious.

The situation around Isoid continues gravely alarming. Many Armenians there have been arrested and imprisoned.

## WILL ACCEPT THE INDEMNITY.

### Belgium to Pay for the Execution of Trader Stokes in Africa.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—It is learned here from Brussels that Lord Salisbury, the British Prime Minister, will accept the indemnity offered by Belgium for the execution, in Africa, by Capt. Lothaire of Stokes, the British trader who, the British claim, was hanged without warrant of civil or military law.

Lord Salisbury, it is said, demands that Capt. Lothaire be tried for his act in Brussels, and not in Boma, the capital of the Congo Free State. It is stated that Lord Salisbury has informed the Belgian Government that Great Britain refrains from taking more energetic measures, only out of consideration for King Leopold.

### Portugal Wants No Aid.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Lisbon stating that Great Britain has offered Portugal to send British-Indian troops to Goa, India, the scene of the revolt against Portuguese authority, to assist in keeping order until the expedition sent by Portugal shall have arrived. Portugal thanked Great Britain most courteously for her offer, but said she believed that the expedition would arrive in time to suppress the rebellion. The expedition is expected to arrive on Nov. 13.

### Arctic Explorers Homesick.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Chronicle will to-morrow say it learns that the men of the Jackson-Harmsworth polar expedition, who still remain in the north, are neither so sanguine nor devoted to their task as the public has been led to suppose. One of the men, who returned to London a few days ago on the steam yacht Windward, which conveyed the expedition to Franz Josef Land, declared that "they could have kissed our boots to have been able to come back."

### A Collision in Dover Roads.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Channel steamer Victoria was seriously damaged this morning by being run into by the Norwegian bark Fantasi, Capt. Bjorness, from Pensacola, Aug. 20, for Leith. The Victoria, which was lying at anchor in Dover Roads when the collision occurred, has been docked at Dover for repairs. The Fantasi had her bows and the upper part of her stern damaged. She is now anchored in the Downs.

### Botanist Robert Brown Dead.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Robert Brown, the distinguished botanist, died in this city yesterday of uraemia.

## UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA'S LOSS

### Fire Destroys Its Main Building and Burns Up Property Valued at at Least $100,000.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Oct. 27.—A fire today that originated in the southwest corner of the public hall of the University of Virginia destroyed the main building of that institution, with some of its contents, and caused a loss of about $100,000.

It was impossible to get water to the flames by the gravity apparatus, and, there being no engines, the fire had its own way for a while.

When it was clear that the public hall or annex, containing the lecture rooms of the Schools of Common and Statute Law, Physics, and Modern Languages, could not be saved, efforts were directed toward saving the rotunda, containing the library and the lecture rooms of the Schools of Ancient Languages, Mathematics, Moral Philosophy, English, &c.

These parts of the building were connected by a covered gallery or porch, the roof of which was sustained partly by imposing columns surmounted by handsome capitals brought from Italy by Jefferson.

In order to prevent the spread of the fire from the annex to the rotunda, an attempt was made to blow down this connecting porch by the use of dynamite. The columns were battered down, but still the porch stood.

Dynamite was placed repeatedly in the porch roof itself, but the explosions produced little result, and it was not long before the rotunda was in flames.

The larger part of the library's contents were removed—books, paintings, and statuary. From the department of physics much of valuable equipment was rescued and stored in the museum near by.

The danger of the communication of the fire to the pavilions and the dormitories was imminent. These inclose the lawn on the north and south and the main building and old chapel and reading room close up the western end of the lawn vista. The old chapel and the reading room, directly connecting the main room with the professors' and students' rooms, were blown up with dynamite to arrest the progress of the flames.

Bucket brigades undoubtedly saved nearby buildings. The intense desire to save the university is shown by the fact that women took places in line in the bucket brigade.

The rotunda was that part of the building completed in Mr. Jefferson's day, and in which, in 1825, a reception was held at which Lafayette and other distinguished men assisted. The annex was built about forty years ago. The loss is very heavy. It is impossible to state it exactly, but it will probably be as much as $100,000. It is not known just what the insurance amounts to, though it is probably not more than $25,000.

The students met to-day and began a movement to secure funds to restore the building, pledging their contingent deposits. Alumni are telegraphing offers of financial aid. Lectures will not be interrupted, and the work of the session will go on about as usual.

## AT THE HOTELS.

—Sir Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry are at the Plaza.

—Lieut. B. W. Hodges, United States Navy, is at the St. James.

—Robert C. Pruyn and Edwin Atwell of Albany are at the Waldorf.

—Senator Edmund O'Connor of Binghamton, N. Y., is at the Metropole.

—William Endicott, Jr., of Boston and the Rev. Edward Eggleston are at the Murray Hill.

—Henry L. Davis of Philadelphia and Moses J. Coleman and H. P. Yost of Boston are at the Empire.

—Baroness de Charette of France, Charles H. Aldrich of Chicago, and William Duncan of St. Louis are at the Holland.

—Ex-Congressman Henry L. Pierce of Boston and Mrs. Amelia E. Barr of Cornwall, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue.

## AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—Arlington—Miss Nellie McHenry, New-York.

—Page's—Mr. and Mrs. Creston Clarke, New-York.

—Shoreham—J. G. Farron, Rafael R. Govin, William O. Maden, Mr. and Mrs. John F. MacRae, New-York.

### Latest Arrivals.

SS Dorian, (Br.,) Howell, Kingston Oct. 16, Black River Oct. 16, Montego Bay Oct. 17, St. Ann's Bay Oct. 18, and Kingston Oct. 21, with mdse and 3 passengers to J. E. Kerr & Co.

SS Richmond, Glover, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Edenmore, (Br.,) Jepson, Tampico Oct. 17, with mdse to William Johnstone & Co., Limited. Arrived at the Bar at 9:40 P. M.

SS Rio Grande, Barstow, Fernandina and Brunswick, with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

# THE BERLIN OPERA HOUSE

## Renovation of Its Interior at a Cost of 500,000 Marks.

## ITS REOPENING A SOCIAL EVENT

### Emperor William and the Empress Enjoy a Performance of Beethoven's "Fidelio"—An Amusing Contretemps.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—Following the memorial ceremonies of consecrating the painted windows of the Emperor Frederick memorial and the unveiling of the monument to the Empress Augusta, grandmother of the Emperor, both of which took place Oct. 21, the principal society function of the week was the ropening of the Royal Opera House on Wednesday, after a complete renovation of the interior of the theatre, at a cost of more than 500,000 marks. Pending the alteration and redecoration of the Opera House, the Royal Opera has had its home in Kroll's Theatre for the last four months.

In addition to the entire redecoration of the auditorium and approaches thereto, material improvements have been made in the facilities for entrance and exit, and for heating, lighting, and ventilation. The space devoted to the orchestra has been enlarged sufficiently to accommodate 100 musicians, and is provided with a double floor, constructed like a huge mandolin, with a view of increasing its resonant qualities. The house also has a new organ, which is said to be absolutely perfect in tone. The Concert Hall, adjoining the foyer, has been beautified by the addition of several handsome paintings.

The Emperor and Empress, with the imperial suite, were present at the performance marking the reopening of the Opera House. Beethoven's "Fidelio" was presented, with an excellent cast. The artists taking part in the performance were applauded greatly and deservedly.

An amusing contretemps in the course of the rendition of the opera befell Herr Joseph Kainz, who sustained the rôle of Meister von Palingoa. The laurel wreath which he tears from his head fell off accidentally. Herr Kainz being unaware of this, clutched his wig, and at the crucial moment tore it off, in a tragic ecstacy. The house was convulsed with laughter, in which the Emperor joined heartily.

### A Memorial Banquet.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—A banquet in memory of Prince Frederick Charles, who died at Potsdam in 1885, was given to-night at the Kaiserhof, and was attended by Emperor William and a large number of high military officers. His Majesty wore the uniform of the Black Hussars. He was in high spirits, and conversed animatedly with the other guests. He made a short speech, in the course of which he said:

"Who will blame us for celebrating the princely General, who won great battles for us, whose value we all know, especially myself, who have just returned from the ground where his greatest victories were achieved?

"Let us vow this day to preserve what he created, and dedicate ourselves to perfecting the same. Let us in silence empty our glasses to his memory."

### Hammerstein Makes a Speech.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—Baron von Hammerstein, Minister of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests, has been making a tour of inspection in Prussian Silesia, where he was the guest of Prince Ratibor. At a banquet Baron von Hammerstein made a speech, in which he expressed his sympathy with the people of the Eastern Provinces in view of the depression of agricultural industries in those regions, and declared his determined opposition to the Agrarian schemes of Deputy von Kanitz, and also to bimetallism. The reasons he advanced for his attitude, however, satisfied neither the Agrarians nor their opponents. Nevertheless, the Baron's speech, which has been widely commented upon, is taken to indicate his desire to meet the wishes of the Agrarians as far as possible, and the Agrarians are appeased correspondingly.

### The Industrial Exhibition.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—The action of the Executive Committee of the Industrial Exhibition; which is to be held here in 1896, in passing a resolution declaring that the buildings of the exhibition will only be kept open during the hours of daylight, has created a storm of opposition, particularly among the working people, who are unable to attend the exposition during the day. The committee, in explanation of its action, says that by this course it will save the sum of 400,000 marks, which would be necessary to equip the restaurants and other buildings not devoted to official purposes with electric lights. The resolution of the committee does not apply to the grounds, which will remain open until midnight.

### German Money in the Transvaal.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—Following the lead of the Deutsche Bank, several other banking institutions are branching out into business in the Transvaal. An agent of the Dresdener Bank, upon a recent official visit to Southern Africa, with a view of extending the business of his house, arranged to take over the business of the firm of C. & L. Albu, at Johannesburg, and form a new company styled the General Mining and Finance Corporation, Limited. The capital of the new company is £1,250,000, all of which has been taken by the Dresdener Disconto Gesellschaft and other members of the syndicate. Branches will be opened in London and Berlin.

### Thanksgiving Day in Berlin.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—A committee of Americans is being formed here for the purpose of celebrating Thanksgiving Day. Theodore Runyon, United States Ambassador, is Chairman of the committee, which will hold its meetings at the United States Embassy. It has been suggested that the usual Thanksgiving Day banquet be held in the great hall of the Reichstag building, but this proposal is opposed by some, who prefer to have the dinner at the hotel which Americans formerly have frequented on such occasions.

Gen. Murray and Dr. Murray of Baltimore are among the American visitors here.

### The Countess of Hartenau.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—The Countess of Hartenau, widow of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, who renounced his rights and title and assumed the name of Count von Hartenau upon his marriage, which his royal relatives denounced as a mésalliance, is about to take up her residence permanently in Frankfort-on-the-Main. It is said this change has been brought about as the result of her having established a friendship with her husband's relatives, who are disposed to recognise at least some of her social claims as the widow of a member of the Battenberg family.

### A Socialistic Scheme.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—The Reichsbote, which claims to have supplanted the Kreuz-Zeitung as the leading organ of the Conservative Party, has startled its readers and attracted attention throughout the empire by proposing that all commercial and industrial enterprises whose profits exceed 8 or 10 per cent. shall be nationalized for the benefit of the State. The suggestion is being howled down as a proposition smacking of rank Socialism.

### Full Beards or Clean Faces.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—Emulating the long-standing custom prevailing in the navy of Great Britain, the Emperor has ordered that the sailors in the German Navy hereafter shall either wear full beards or be clean shaven.

### Liberals Strong in Baden.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—The National Liberal Party will be unable to form an absolute majority in the Baden Landtag, as the result of the election in that duchy, but it still will remain the strongest party in the Chamber.

### The Emperor Will Go Hunting.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—The Emperor attended the Prince Frederick Charles memorial banquet to-night, and will start to-morrow for Liebenberg for a season of hunting with the Counts von Eulenburg.

## GOV. MORTON HALF CONFIDENT

### Not Uneasy About State Ticket, But Anxious for "a Good Working Republican Majority" in Both Houses.

Gov. Morton has sent a letter to Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, in which he expresses a desire for a good working Republican majority in both houses of the Legislature. He also says that the friends of the Republican Party are very confident as to the result of the State ticket. He makes no allusion to the local fusion ticket.

The letter is as follows:

State of New-York, Executive Chamber,
ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1895.

Dear Sir: The State Committee is, I doubt not, doing its full duty for the State ticket as well as for the legislative candidates, but I deem it proper to call the attention of its members to the importance of their earnest efforts and co-operation in the canvass for members of the Legislature.

It is extremely desirable that there should be a good working Republican majority in both houses, and I naturally feel a direct interest in the election of legislative members for the upholding of the party policy inaugurated nearly a year ago, many details of which remain to be brought to fruition, as well for the benefit of the people at large and the good name of the State.

Our friends are very confident as to the result of the State ticket, but urge the necessity of sustained effort, so that the majority on the vote may be encouraging and decisive. Very truly yours,
LEVI P. MORTON.

Hon. CHARLES W. HACKETT, Chairman Republican State Committee, New-York City.

At the State Republican headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon it was thought that the Governor's letter would have an excellent effect in bringing out the party vote on election day, particularly in the rural districts.

## LAWRENCE WILL BE A CANDIDATE.

### Tells Chairman Fairchild His Withdrawal Was Due to a Mistake.

Isaac Lawrence, who sent a letter to Chairman Fairchild withdrawing as candidate for member of Assembly in the Twenty-ninth District, has reconsidered his action. Yesterday he sent the following letter to Chairman Fairchild:

The Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, Chairman New-York State Democracy.

Dear Sir: In a paper published on the morning which I addressed my letter to you, I read the following extract from your speech: "Any man who does not vote the Republican ticket or throws away his vote will have reason to regret it," or words to that effect.

This excited my indignation as a life-long Democrat and a member of the Manhattan Club and one of the supporters of the National Administration. Being now satisfied that you did not mean to be so understood, and said nothing of the kind, I am happy to remain in the field as a candidate of the State Democracy for the position of member of Assembly for the Twenty-ninth Assembly District. Yours very truly,
ISAAC LAWRENCE.

Mr. Lawrence said, at the headquarters of the New-York State Democracy, 28 East Twenty-third Street, yesterday afternoon:

"I was misled by an incorrect report of Mr. Fairchild's speech at the Cooper Union last Thursday evening, which I read in one of the newspapers. I am a lifelong Democrat. I was a member of the National Democratic Convention which nominated Gen. McClellan in 1864, and in 1878 I was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Rhode Island, and would have been elected if the Constitution, as it then stood, (since amended,) had not disfranchised some 5,000 foreign-born voters. I joined the State Democracy because I believed it to stand for the best principles of true Democracy, and I am satisfied that that is its object and purpose. I have bought a house in the Twenty-ninth District, and intend to reside there the rest of my life. If elected to the Assembly, as I hope to be, I shall do all that I can to have laws enacted that will give us municipal home rule, an economical and honest administration of the government, and laws that do not interfere unduly with the personal liberty of the citizen. This is pure Democratic doctrine, and, with the other members of the State Democracy, I shall do my best to see it prevail."

## INDORSEMENT FOR MR. PAVEY.

### Names of Prominent Republicans on an Address to Voters.

This address has been issued to the voters of the Fifteenth Senate District:

We desire to urge upon your attention Mr. Frank D. Pavey, the Republican candidate for the Senate in the Fifteenth Senate District. Mr. Pavey represented the Eleventh Assembly District in the Assembly during the last session of the Legislature. He demonstrated by his record that he was a man of character and worth and could be depended upon to defend and protect the best interests of the city in matters of legislation. We believe he can be trusted to maintain the same standard in the Senate. We cordially indorse his candidacy.

New-York, Oct. 21, 1895.

| | |
|---|---|
| William L. Strong, | Joseph H. Choate, |
| Chauncey M. Depew, | Cornelius N. Bliss, |
| Elihu Root, | Henry L. Einstein, |
| Samuel Thomas, | James W. Perry, |
| Edward Lauterbach, | M. J. McCann, |
| J. H. Van Amringe, | Horace Porter, |
| E. W. Bloomingdale, | James W. Auten, |
| John Sabine Smith, | Anson G. McCook, |
| Charles F. Butler, | Job E. Hedges, |
| James R. Sheffield, | B. Aymar Sands, |
| Edwin Einstein, | Thomas H. Brown, |
| A. B. Hepburn, | C. H. Parkhurst, |
| Jacob H. Simms, | Alexander T. Mason, |
| Charles Stewart Smith, | William Brookfield, |
| E. J. Palmer, M. D., | Edmund Wetmore, |
| Arthur Von Briesen, | Charles H. T. Collis, |
| James C. Johnson, | A. S. Frissell, |
| E. C. O'Brien, | J. Seaver Page, |
| James A. Blanchard, | Thomas A. Church, |
| John E. Milholland. | |

## TO-DAY'S POLITICAL CALENDAR.

State Democracy Meetings.—Eleventh Assembly District, Ninth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, speeches will be made by Col. Robert G. Monroe, Max Wildnauer, and others; Eighteenth Assembly District, at Stuyvesant Hall, 351 East Seventeenth Street, speeches will be made by James Byrnes and others; Tenth Assembly District, Concordia Assembly Rooms, 28 and 30 Avenue A, speeches will be made by Charles S. Fairchild, John De Witt Warner, John Jeroloman, James Byrnes, and A. J. Evans; Twenty-eighth Assembly District, at 206 East Seventy-sixth Street, speeches will be made by William H. Law, A. H. Evans, and others; Twenty-sixth Assembly District, at 518 East Seventy-first Street, Joseph E. Nejedly will preside and speak.

Tammany Hall Meetings—Fourteenth District, 528 East Eleventh Street; Tenth District, 40 Avenue A; Twenty-eighth District, 246 East Seventy-seventh Street; Twenty-ninth District, 62 East Eighty-fifth Street; Seventh District, Christopher Street, between Washington and Greenwich Streets, and Eighteenth Street and Ninth Avenue; Eighteenth District, First Avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Streets; Thirtieth District, Thirty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, and Thirty-seventh Street and Eleventh Avenue; Seventeenth District, 630 West Fifty-second Street, all at 8 P. M.

Order requiring the Police Commissioners to show cause why they should not be enjoined from printing on the official ballot the names of the candidates nominated for city and county offices by the Confederation of Good Government Clubs, before Judge Beach, Supreme Court, 10:30 A. M.

Ratification meeting and parade of the Socialistic-Labor Party of the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, and Thirtieth Assembly Districts, in Staarbacher's Hall, 1,422 Second Avenue, and in Old Homestead Hall, at Third Avenue, between Ninetieth and Ninety-first Streets, 8 P. M.

German-American Reform Association district meetings: Nineteenth Assembly District, 125 Amsterdam Avenue, 8 P. M.; Thirty-fifth Assembly District, Urbach's Hall, One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Third Avenue, 8 P. M.

Cigar Packers' Union, No. 251, mass meeting to repudiate the candidacy of Moses B. Cohen, candidate for Senator on the Republican ticket in the Twentieth District, 1,551 Second Avenue, 8 P. M.

Grand Council of the Union Veteran Protective Association for the purpose of indorsing candidates for political offices, 161 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 8 P. M.

Republican district meetings, Fourth Assembly District, Jackson and Cherry Streets, 7:30 P. M.; Henry and Grand Streets, 8:00 P. M.; Madison and Scammel Streets, 9:30 P. M.

Meeting under the auspices of the Woman's Republican Association, at the rooms of the Chelsea Republican Association, 260 West Twenty-third Street, 8 P. M.

First social meeting of the Presbyterian Union of New-York; subject to be discussed: "Honest Enforcement of Law," by Theodore Roosevelt and others, 8 P. M.

Public meeting of the Woman's Republican Association of Harlem, at the Lenox Republican Club, 122 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 8 P. M.

Union Republican Club of the Thirty-second Assembly District, reception at Central Opera House, Sixty-seventh Street, near Third Avenue, 8 P. M.

Good Government conference committee to issue an important leaflet for watchers and voters, to be prepared by A. R. Conkling.

Special meeting of the City Club to consider the present condition of city politics, 677 Fifth Avenue, 8 P. M.

The Committee of Fifty of the Chamber of Commerce to issue a formal address.

**Flint's Fine Furniture**

for variety, beauty, elegance, and manufacturing prices holds the first place. 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

# DULL AT HEADQUARTERS

## Time Passed Making Predictions and Figuring on the Registration Results.

## STECKLER LITERARY BUREAU AT WORK

### And Brother Charles Still Says that Brother Alfred Will Win — The Good Government Men Rest Not —Mr. Klein Gives "News."

Considering that yesterday was only ten days before election day, there was less excitement and more dullness at the various political headquarters than hardened politicians have known for a generation.

Tammany Hall has so much politics on week days that the members of that organization by common consent always keep Sundays strictly for other uses.

Several members of the Committee of Fifty appeared at their headquarters in the Gilsey House, and were very anxious to know if anything was going on or if they could be of any assistance to Mr. Wakeman or Mr. Ordway, the two Secretaries. Cornelius N. Bliss was one of this number. He smiled his broadest and blandest smile when a reporter asked him what he thought of the fusion ticket's chances of election, and said that the large registration was greatly in its favor.

Nothing but the indomitable resolution of Secretary Wakeman prevented work from being done at the Fifty's headquarters yesterday. Mr. Wakeman is a firm believer in the need of mental rest on Sundays, and shut right down on every attempt to be drawn into the game of Sunday politics.

His inseparable colleague, Mr. Ordway, was more susceptible to the heavy charges of political electricity brought down from up town by Mr. Bliss and others, and was so fully electrified by 5 o'clock in the afternoon that he had to discharge a portion of his load in an official interview to the newspaper men.

"The members of the Committee of Fifty who have been here to-day," Mr. Ordway said, "are all highly gratified at the final total of the registration. There was a well-grounded fear that the sentiment of the citizens against the domination of Tammany Hall had not been sufficiently aroused in the up-town districts, and there was a disposition in some quarters to believe that Tammany Hall might be allowed to carry the election by default.

"The members of the Committee of Fifty now feel that the tide has definitely turned against Tammany Hall, and that the exertions which will be made during the coming week by the active workers for the fusion ticket will make the victory secure."

Mr. Ordway having then become as placid as Mr. Wakeman, the approach of the dinner hour cleared the headquarters of the last member of the Committee of Fifty.

The quietness at the Steckler headquarters was so great that even a casual voter in Twenty-third Street spent the day in furnishing district leaders with lithographed portraits of Thomas F. Keating. Added to these were bundles of sample ballots with rampant roosters and complicated instructions for the use of watchers at the polls.

Only the Good Government Clubmen were working away as if only one final spurt were needed to secure victory. In the thinking room Preble Tucker, Boudinot Keith, M. D. Rothschild, and John Jay Chapman were pouring forth streams of eloquence, sometimes singly and oftener together. There is some reason to believe that more time than was actually necessary was spent in denouncing the Committee of Fifty.

Isaac H. Klein, the manager of the Good Government campaign, when sent for, came out of the parliament room looking comparatively fierce and excited. He expressed his strong need for an interviewer, and went on as follows:

"Club B has 550 members on its roll, and I am informed that paid canvassers were sent around to gather in all those opposed to the Good Government ticket.

"In spite of all the exertions of our opponents, they secured only eighty-one votes in favor of the fusion ticket. We claim that this was because those who staid away understand that no Good Government Club should individually take action upon city and county nominations. The friends of the Good Government ticket, knowing that no ticket could be indorsed, did not trouble themselves to attend.

"The same statement is true, in part, of Club F. Members who hold offices under the City Government and others who were delegates to different political bodies worked for two days to assemble a quorum. John P. Faure, the Commissioner of Charities, and Chase P. Mullen of the Corporation Attorney's office have not been attending to their official duties for a whole week.

"Faure had to go out on Saturday night to get four members who were outside to make a quorum. The meeting had to be adjourned twenty minutes on this account. When the quorum was finally counted, it included three newspaper men who were not members.

"In Club X. Levison, a Platt leader, had packed the club with Platt men long before the election, and its action was no surprise to us.

"In the meeting between the Committee of Fifty and the delegates of the seceding clubs members from Club E were present, though the Trustees of that club had passed a resolution declining to confer with the Committee of Fifty upon any terms.

"We shall surprise the newspapers which are against us by the vote which we shall poll on election day. We have been pounded so hard that many Good Government Clubs are afraid of incurring the notoriety of supporting us openly.

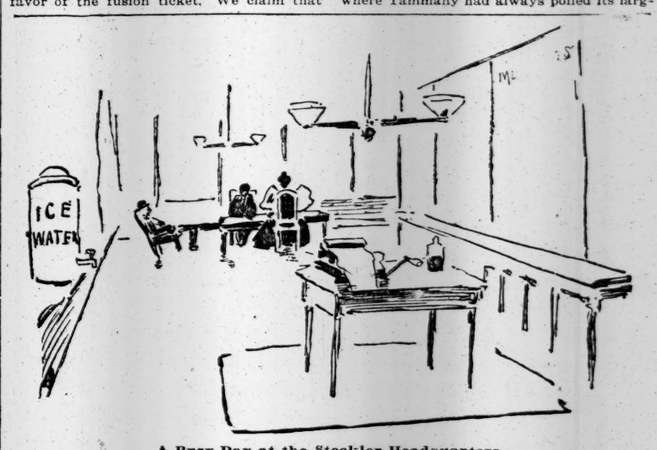
"The conferences are with the Committee of Fifty, because they cannot afford to fall out with all the political bosses at the same time. They must have at least one boss to protect them from adverse legislation at Albany.

"We won't fight the fusion men who have called a meeting of Club A next Friday because we cannot afford to waste our strength in a fight anywhere except at the polls.

"The Committee of Fifty's idea is to subsidize the disgruntled Good Government Clubs by hiring watchers for the polls. When Good Government Club F was asked whether it preferred to get its money for watchers from the Good Government committee or straight from the Committee of Fifty, it replied that it would take its money straight.

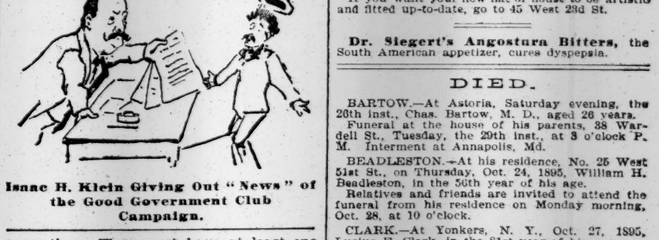
"We, on the contrary, will have all our watchers unpaid volunteers. We shall have 2,600 unpaid watchers, and we expect to poll 26,000 votes from their influence alone."

Mr. Klein then retired, feeling very much relieved, to the back room, where the Good Government chiefs still sat in eloquent council.




A Busy Day at the Steckler Headquarters.

The Siamese Twins of the Fifty—Secretaries Ordway and Wakeman.



Isaac H. Klein Giving Out "News" of the Good Government Club Campaign.

Chairman Hackett Predicting 100,000 Plurality for His Ticket.

been for the unwearied exertions of the Stecklers the registration in the down-town districts would have been 20,000 smaller than it actually was.

Some one remarked to Charles Steckler that a Tammany man said his ticket would win by 50,000 majority. Mr. Steckler replied with a great appearance of candor that if Tammany won by 50,000, his brother Alfred could not be elected, as the smaller the Tammany vote the better the chance was for his brother Alfred.

At the Republican county headquarters the good work was being carried on in a spiritless way by three colored men bossed by one white deputy assistant deputy clerk. The atrocities attributed to B. Martin were the only topic of conversation. Mr. Martin, it seems, has laid a deep plot to disfranchise all the Republican voters in his district by getting his heelers to substitute blue lead pencils for black ones as soon as the polls are open.

As every Democrat will carry a black lead pencil in his pocket and will refrain from marking his ballot with a blue one, it was quite evident that Mr. Martin's nefarious designs must be checked in time if the State was to be saved.

Thousands of leaflets were accordingly prepared for the guidance of Republican Election Inspectors and poll clerks, "which must be carried out," as the third line of each leaflet said in big black italics. The last of these instructions was:

"See that nothing but black pencils are in the voting booth."

Matters were much the same in the State Republican Headquarters, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Deacon Hackett lolled in his armchair and let his cigar go out, dreaming that Coggeshall would be beaten in his race for the Senate.

Mr. Hackett was aroused by questions as to the right of the rooster to a place on the ticket. He only knew that Mr. Palmer, the Secretary of State, had told him on Saturday that it should not be there.

It was Mr. Hackett's opinion that everything with a Republican tag upon it would be elected by a big majority. Mr. Hackett lost himself in his calculations when he tried to figure out the size of the majority for the Republican State ticket.

The State Democracy at its headquarters was entertained with as much enthusiasm as if he had been a district leader with 2,000 votes in his waistcoat pocket.

Nothing could be heard except the click of a typewriter getting documents ready for the use of the press, and occasional sounds from one quarter of the room, where Charles Steckler had buttonholed a visitor and was giving him a full, true, and particular account of the vote which Alfred Steckler would poll on election day.

Try as he would to keep the conversation inaudible to those in other parts of the room, Charles Steckler could never pronounce the words "my brother Alfred," which he did on the average once a minute, without raising his voice so that every one present could catch the phrase.

The chief visitor at the Steckler headquarters during the afternoon was Michael Leonard, sometimes known as the Beau Brummel of the prize ring. Mr. Leonard's patent leather shoes and fashionable hat reflected his alternative title. He told Charles Steckler that, moved by the entreaties of his friends, he had resolved to support Alfred Steckler for Judge of the Supreme Court. He asked for instructions how to vote, which Charles Steckler gave him with the utmost joy.

Mr. Steckler was asked if the decreased registration below Fourteenth Street would not have a serious effect on his brother's chances. He replied that the falling off had been carefully investigated by the Independent County Organization. According to reports received from local workers the falling off below Fourteenth Street was due to the hostility of many Tammany men to the ticket put up by their leaders, and to the apathy of the straight Republicans to the fusion ticket. Had it not been for the unwearied exertions of the Stecklers the registration in the down-town districts would have been 20,000 smaller than it actually was.

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# SPORTS AT THE COLLEGES

## Much Interest Taken in the Big Football Games.

## THE PRINCETON ELEVEN BACKWARD

### Students Are Disappointed at the Lack of Organized Team Play and Development of Interference.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 27.—The work of the Princeton 'Varsity football team during the past week has been a great disappointment to followers of the orange and black. Thus far this season Princeton students have waited and watched in vain for the development of interference and organized team play, and it now seems likely that Princeton will go into the Harvard game with no sort of organization, but every player playing for himself.

That this is the case is due almost entirely to the upsetting of Capt. Lea's plans for the season by the arrangement of the big game on Nov. 2. With a new team to build up entirely out of raw material, Capt. Lea has been kept busy the whole season trying the numerous new candidates, so that the development of a strong team has been practically impossible.

The men who will play in the line positions Nov. 2 are practically decided upon, barring accidents. At centre will be Gayley, the big seminary student who played at guard on the scrub last year. He is a man of experience in the position, and has twice been substitute centre on Caspar Whitney's all-America team. He is a clean snap-back, breaks through often, and can be relied on to put up a first-class article of football on all occasions.

On each side of Gayley are to be found the weakest points in Princeton's line. Rhodes and Riggs, the guards, have had practically no opposition, and have lain down to quiet slumbers in their positions in the sure knowledge that the places were theirs for keeps.

At the tackles will be found Capt. Lea and "Willie" Church. Lea is playing his old-time game and is easily the best man on the team. He breaks through frequently, is strong and steady in interference, and runs his team with a good head. Church, on the other side of the line, showed great progress during the first four weeks of practice, but has not shown up so well recently. Hunt is a possibility for tackle, if Church should not show better form. Hunt is a strong, heady player, has had considerable experience, and could be relied on to put up a good quality of football in a big contest, as he seldom loses his head.

At the ends things are not so much settled. Johnston, Cochran, Knight, Hearn, and Hinson have all had opportunities to play these positions in recent games. Cochran is the only man who is sure of a place in the Harvard game. He will surely be found at right end, if he escapes injury between now and Nov. 2. At the other end will be Johnston or Hinson.

The lack of good substitutes for the line positions will tend to keep this line for the Harvard game, as, with one or two exceptions, there is no player strong enough to endanger the chances of the men now playing the positions.

Back of the line things are so jumbled that no player can be said to own a place. Rosengarten, the brilliant half back, has been on the sick list for a couple of weeks, but is now out again, and will be in practice in a few days. He will probably have first choice on one of the halves, but will have to put up a good game to beat Armstrong, Bannard, and Baird. In fact, Armstrong is quite sure of a place as "Rosy," and will in all probability occupy the other half. Baird and Bannard are likely to get substitute positions, and one of them may be called upon to play at full back. Smith has been tried for that position on two days. He has distanced all competitors. He runs hard and low, is a good tackler, follows interference fairly well, and catches punts well. There seems to be some question as to his eligibility, and should he be debarred Baird will likely take his place.

The weakest position on the Tiger team is at quarter back. Smith was hurt ten days ago, and will not be able to play for some time. He would have filled the position had he not been hurt. Brokaw has been second choice until recently, when the recovery of Nelson de Pue upset calculations. De Pue is old at the position, but is not a 'Varsity man.

### HARVARD STUDENTS CONFIDENT.

#### Think the Crimson Team Will Beat Princeton Easily.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 27.—Much excitement prevails at Harvard over the prospect of the game of football with Princeton. Probably 500 students will go down to the game. Special rates have been obtained both by boat and rail.

The general feeling is that Harvard will win by a comfortable margin, and that Princeton will not even score. The betting, however, is not at better rates than even money. The report from the University of Pennsylvania that the betting there is even money that Princeton will not even score has not tended to raise any confidence. Harvard men have lost too much on athletics lately to warrant anything like rash betting.

Judging from the reports that are current with regard to the Princeton team, the Harvard eleven ought to be sure of victory, even on Princeton territory.

The condition of the Harvard team has somewhat, though not greatly, improved during the last week. Ex-Capt. Emmons has had complete charge of the coaching all the week.

Emmons has been assisted by Mr. Deland, inventor of the plays that were used last year, and who has again this year superintended the offensive work, the plan of attack. He has coached the 'Varsity on the regular plays, and has had full charge of that department.

The coaching in defensive play has been done by various individuals. Lewis has been most assiduous in coaching the candidates for the centre of the line. Waters has paid most of his attention to Stevenson and Donald. The latter has rapidly developed, and does not need to be drummed upon continually. His great fault continues to be that he does not push with the man opposite him, rather than follow the ball. He is easily drawn off side and brought into close quarters with his opponent, where he has no chance to break away and get at the ball back, who may have the ball. As a result, he is frequently fooled, and the opposing team makes big gains through the Harvard line on that very account.

The ends have been coached by both Brewer and Emmons. Capt. Brewer has had a lame ankle and has been obliged to abandon practice. Accordingly he spent a vast amount of his time in coaching.

The make-up of the eleven has been practically uniform all the week. Cabot and Newell have played end, Stevenson and Donald tackle, Holt and Jaffray guard, Doucette centre, Borden quarter back, Brewer and Wrightington or Gonterman half back, and Fairchild full back. These are the men who will occupy the various positions for the rest of the season, with one or two exceptions.

Hallowell, if he can possibly be brought into fit physical condition, will supplant Stevenson at left tackle. Frank Shaw will return to centre as soon as he recovers from a dislocated collarbone. Norton Shaw may possibly play right guard, though it is doubtful. He expects to begin playing on Monday. But as he has had no training since August, he will not be tried in the Princeton game. So either Jaffray or Doucette will play right guard.

Behind the line there are not likely to be any changes. The substitutes will be Dunlop and Hayes, who were substitutes last year.

### IN POOR SHAPE.

#### University of Pennsylvania Football Team Badly Crippled.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—The Pennsylvania players are in poorer shape at present than they have been at any previous period in the present football season. The fast, furious games which they have thus far played have told upon them greatly, and there is not a man in the squad who is not thoroughly sore and lame. A half a dozen are injured as well, so that a veritable hospital has developed within the training house. George Brooke's sprained shoulder has been improving rapidly, so rapidly, in fact, that he expected to play in the Brown game on Wednesday, but it has received an additional twist by collision with one of the players while standing on the side lines, and it is probable that he will be kept out of the game for a fortnight longer. Farrar has a bruised muscle in his leg, and the limb is swollen and sore so that he is able to keep upon his feet with difficulty. Off has not as yet recovered from the injury which his hip sustained a brief while ago, and is still unable to play, while Blair, Minds, and Boyle all complain of minor sprains. The result is that the team has presented such a scrub appearance in practice that George Woodruff has ordered every day this week that no practice be taken, and the men have played during practice time each afternoon at the association football.

The idea of the coach is to keep the men limbered up as much as possible and run no risk of further injury, while the team is kept in trim for the games to be played by long practice in signals daily. The result of this is but natural. The team has played more poorly together than at any time previously and has put little vim into the work, so that the games of the week have been thoroughly unsatisfactory.

During this week the team meets Brown and the Chicago Athletic Club. It is expected that the Brown game will be a severe tax upon the men. The Providence players in the game with Harvard showed last week that they were able to play a very fast game in the first half, but unable, through unfit physical condition, to keep up the pace in the second. It is likely that they will be in much finer physical condition on Wednesday next than they were when they met Harvard, with the result that they will put up a much better game then than they did at Cambridge. If the Pennsylvania players are able to prevent the Brown eleven from scoring, and at the same time to run up a total of 20 points in their present weakened condition, they will more than justify the opinion which is now generally held about the University that the team is the strongest aggregation that Pennsylvania has yet turned out.

It is likely that Capt. Williams will place his men in much a similar way to that which they have been playing. Minds will play at full back, and Gelbert and Blair at halves. The ends will likely be Dickson and Boyle, in spite of the latter's indisposition, though it is possible that Hedges may be played in the latter's stead. Wagenhurst will play one tackle, and Dunn probably the other, for neither Farrar nor Off are in a fit condition to play, while Stannard will likely be kept on the side lines to replace Wharton if the latter is hurt in the slightest degree. The remainder of the team will play as previously.

The college has been considerably agitated during the week over the selection of a new coach in rowing to replace George Woodruff. Woodruff was graduated last year from the Law School, and is at present practicing his profession. He does not believe that he will find time to continue in his own old post, and has consequently resigned. Various prominent oarsmen have been suggested as candidates for the place. Ellis Ward has by far the largest following among the graduates.

### PROSPECTS OF THE YALE TEAM.

#### Weak in the Line, but Strong Behind It.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 27.—There now remains but about a month before the Princeton game, and the Yale eleven must soon be definitely decided upon in order that team-play may be carried to the same degree of perfection that it has been in past years. The practice this last week has been especially hard and severe, as a result of the poor showing made against Orange. The large score which the team ran up against Williams gave a great deal of encouragement to the coachers, but it must be remembered that the Williams team was not in its best form.

It has been evident for some time that the men back of the line will constitute the strongest part of the team. A quartet stronger than Thorne, De Witt, Jerrems, and Fincke has seldom been seen. Thorne will undoubtedly keep up the reputation that he has gained in the last two years, as the cares of the Captaincy do not seem to have affected his play.

De Witt promises to rival Thorne, and with his weight and speed should be able to discount any man Princeton can put upon the field. Fincke and Jerrems are both putting up a good, hard game, and the former runs the team with excellent judgment.

One of Yale's greatest advantages lies in the fact that three of her four backs are remarkably good kickers, De Witt being the only one that does not punt in good style. As substitutes for these positions there are Yetton, who may yet oust Jerrems; Benjamin, a brilliant and promising freshman, and Mills and Ely of last year's freshman team.

In the line Bass and Louis Hinkey will undoubtedly be found at the ends, Rodgers and Murphy at the tackles, and, while Cross seems sure of centre, the guards are very uncertain as yet. They will be picked from Chadwick, Sanford, Longacre, and Sheldon, in all probability. Of the four Chadwick seems the best at present, but the choice of the other man is more difficult. The centre will be the weakest part of the line, although Cross has been doing very well, he can hardly be expected to reach the standard set by Stillman, and it will be a task, indeed, to develop two such guards as Hickok and McCrea.

Murphy is not yet in the best of condition, but is putting up his old game already. Rodgers's offensive play is the finest seen here since the days of Wallis and Winter, and he seldom fails to gain his distance. Louis Hinkey's playing at ends is not so good as that which he did last year, and at the other end Bass is doing well, but he is forced to fill the shoes of the greatest end Yale has ever had, and the task is a big one.

McCormick, Bliss, Corbin, and Hinkey have been doing the coaching thus far, though Hinkey has done much the larger part. The general opinion on the campus is that Yale will defeat Princeton. As this is the first season in years that the team has had but one big game to play it should be at great advantage over the teams that have upheld the blue in the past.

### A NEW RULE AT UNION

#### Changes in Studies Must Be Made in the First Week of the Term.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 27.—At the Union College Faculty meeting held Thursday the following rule was adopted: "All applications for change of course or of studies in a course must hereafter be made during the first week of the term for which such change is desired."

The junior hops of '97 were begun Friday night in Nott Memorial Hall on the portable floor purchased by the students last Spring. It had hitherto been impossible to use the hall because of the stone floor, but that difficulty has been obviated. There will be seven hops during the year. The committee is composed of H. H. Brown, H. A. Frey, H. C. Todd, C. S. Daley, Paul Canfield, Frank Little, E. E. Draper, James Wingate, A. C. Wyckoff, R. A. Fuller, and George Williams.

President George Dann of the senior class has appointed the following committees: Senior Ball —Tooker, V. Anthony, W. L. Ferry, A. H. Van Vranken, R. Guernsey, W. A. Campbell, W. A. Johnston; Photographs—C. E. Gordon, L. U. Schofield, J. G. Hilton; Cup and Gown—R. B. Rowe, B. H. Boorne, U. Westfall; Banquet—C. W. Howell, S. Anderson, A. T. Wemple; Invitation —J. Wood, A. S. Derby, A. B. Vossler; Permanent Organization—J. Herring, Z. L. Meyers, W. H. Hall.

The staff of The Concordiensis has been increased by the addition of Fred Boss, '98; Horace Fairweather, '98; L. McClintock, '97, Medical; E. Van Bensekom, '97, Medical, and E. S. Brown, Law School. The last number contains an article on "Religious Education as Viewed by the Catholic Church," by the Rev. F. Z. Rooker, '84, secretary to Mgr. Satolli.

A committee consisting of Greenman, '96; Hilton, '96; Birch, '97; Ballard, '98, and Brown, '99, has been appointed by the undergraduates to endeavor to persuade the Faculty to provide lights for the sections in the dormitories which have hitherto remained in darkness. It is believed that the former objections of the Faculty can be overcome and the lights secured.

### NEW BUILDINGS AT PENNSYLVANIA

#### The New Dormitory System Rapidly Approaching Completion.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—The new dormitory system of the Pennsylvania University is progressing rapidly toward completion. Since the work was begun, in the Summer, there has been no opportunity for appropriate exercises at the laying of the cornerstone. As a consequence, the cornerstone laying has been delayed while the rest of the structure has been pushed as rapidly as possible. The stone will be laid on Tuesday.

Work is progressing at present on a series of forty houses surrounding, in an unbroken line, a triangular plot of ground lying west of the old athletic field. It is the intention next year similarly to inclose the old athletic field, so that the entire system will extend a block in one direction and two blocks in the other, and contain 100 houses, capable of accommodating 1,000 students. The estimated cost of the entire system will be $1,200,000. The structures at present under way will cost $300,000.

The style of architecture is that of the Oxford and Cambridge dormitories—what is termed the cottage system, although the skyline of the low houses is broken frequently with high spires and turrets. It is proposed to inclose in the larger buildings to be later erected a university chapel, that shall seat 3,000 students, and an extensive dining hall.

Preparations also are being made for opening the new students' hall at the university. Save in a few details of interior furnishing, the building is now constructed. It has meeting rooms of every character, reading rooms and recreation parlors, baths and gymnasiums—in fact, accommodations for every student interest. The cost of the building, in round numbers, amounts to $120,000.

A new dental laboratory will be built at a similar cost within a short space of time. Plans are being completed for the housing of the finest paraphernalia provided by any dental school in America. The growth of the school in recent years has been so great that it has been found impossible to accommodate the increase, and a new building is essential to carrying on the work.

An astronomical observatory is also being built, and will be ready for occupancy within the next month, while the Pepper clinical laboratory, erected as a memorial to Dr. William Pepper, probably will be opened some time next month. The D. Hayes Agnew wing to the University Hospital is still in course of construction.

The Mask and Wig, the university dramatic organization, is preparing for a new play, to be presented this Easter. Announcement has not been made of the name or author, but he is a student. The music will be by a student, and the cast will be composed solely of undergraduates. Another dramatic club for the purpose of presenting legitimate comedy has been organized. It is called the Garrick Club. It will present on Thanksgiving Eve Sheridan's "Rivals."

### UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER

#### Mourning Over the Sudden Death of Dr. Asabel Clark Kendrick.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 27.—No man has reflected more credit on the University of Rochester than Dr. Asabel Clark Kendrick, whose sudden death on Monday evening has made the week one of sincere mourning among the Faculty, alumni, and students. He was one of the original party of Madison professors who founded the college in 1850, and during his active professorship in the institution, from that time until 1882, he became known as one of the greatest Greek scholars of the land. He was also a poet, essayist, translator from modern languages, as well as the Greek, and biographer of President Martin B. Anderson, whose friend and colaborer he was.

Dr. Lattimore announced his death in chapel on Tuesday morning, and all that day and the next there were numerous callers at the home of the deceased professor. As a teacher Dr. Kendrick bore a very close personal relation to his students, and this was fittingly brought out at the alumni meeting on Wednesday afternoon. A memorial offered by Prof. George M. Forbes was adopted. Charles M. Williams presided. At the funeral services held in the First Baptist Church Thursday afternoon the alumni were represented by a committee, and the floral tribute in the form of a standard of white roses, bearing the inscription, "Kai Gar," the name by which Dr. Kendrick was known to all University of Rochester men. Five alumni acted as bearers—Joseph O'Connor, Tyrus P. Palm, Henry W. Conklin, V. Moreau Smith, Ira L. Otis, and Charles M. Williams. The honorary bearers were Dr. E. M. Moore, Sr., Prof. Howard Osgood, George F. Danforth, George Ellwanger, Elon Huntington, Prof. A. H. Mixer, F. Lu Durand, and Dr. S. A. Lattimore. There were no recitations at college, and no sports on the campus that day. The students attended the funeral services in a body, and were seated by classes. The Theological Seminary students also attended.

At one time Dr. Kendrick was a professor there. Addresses were made by President Hill, President Strong of the seminary, and by the Rev. J. W. A. Stewart of the First Baptist Church. The interment was at Mount Hope Cemetery. The university Trustees met yesterday and adopted a suitable memorial.

The following named have been elected officers of the freshman class: President—Hakes; Vice President—Parkes; Secretary—Moulthrop; Treasurer—Pike; Toastmaster—Carroll; Historian—Pattison; Poet—Ormen; Prophet—Jamison; Orator—Lay; Member of Executive Board—Dillman; Marshal—Gilbert.

Initiations accompanied by banquets, have occupied the attention of the fraternity men these two weeks past. The harvest has now been gathered, and the names of the initiates follow. All being freshmen except the two otherwise designated: Psi Upsilon—W. C. Barry, C. W. Colt, J. B. Forbes, G. C. Gordon, Jr., Luther Gordon, C. N. Jameson, R. B. Pattison, J. H. Preston, Alpha Delta Phi—H. L. Gray, '97,; R. H. Brownlee, '98; E. D. Atwood, D. A. Dage, H. W. Hooker, H. J. West, F. P. Whitehead. Delta Upsilon—C. P. Bascom, G. H. Davis, E. F. Davison, Ellis Gilbert, H. R. Locke, W. G. Parkes, C. G. Proctor, E. L. Reed, W. A. Russell, A. J. Wile. Delta Kappa Epsilon—C. R. Burke, D. A. Cawthra, E. G. Galusha, J. S. Hamilton, G. P. Meyers, H. R. Moulthrop, A. R. Teal, A. F. Dillman.

Prof. George M. Forbes is delivering a series of lectures to teachers on subjects connected with pedagogy.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

**TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.**
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

### Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent person in small private family as chambermaid and waitress, or to chamberwork and fine ironing; several years' city reference. Apply at present employer's, Mr. W. R. Hewitt, 184 West 91st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family, or will do chamberwork or waiting alone; three years' best city reference from last place. Call, Monday, 200 East 39th St.; ring first bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMTRESS.—By a competent French-American as chambermaid and seamstress; willing to assist with any other kind of work; willing and obliging; best city reference. 242 West 19th St., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress or waitress and parlormaid; best city reference. Call at present employer's, 15 East 56th St., Monday and Tuesday, from 10 until 2.

CHAMBERMAID.—By strong young girl, not long in the country; in private family, as chambermaid and do other housework; has good reference and is willing. Mary, care Mrs. Flynn, 214 East 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a North of Ireland young woman as first-class chambermaid; first-class city references, &c.; thoroughly competent in all work. Call, two days, at 325 West 43d St., Hagarty's bell.

CHAMBERMAID—By a good, reliable, colored girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. Call, for two days, Susie Steall, 319 West 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID—By a young girl as good chambermaid and laundress; can do shirts, collars, and cuffs; good city references from last place. Annie, Box 325 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Canadian Protestant as chambermaid and to do sewing; long city reference from one place. E. A., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent girl; no objection to a flat; best references. 1,315 3d Av., between 76th and 76th Sts., Wells's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—First-class; would wait on lady if required, or would assist waitress; first-class city reference. B. R., Box 262 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable colored girl as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse. Call or address for two days, Susie Steall, 319 West 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid, or chambermaid and seamstress; 6 years' city reference. 353 West 49th St.; ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID and DO SEWING.—In nice family; would travel for the Winter; ten years' best city reference. R. McC., Box 33 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Protestant girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; willing and obliging; good reference. H. M. R., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By French girl as first-class chambermaid or maid for young ladies in private family; will do plain sewing; first-class reference. J. N., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a smart young woman as thorough chambermaid or parlormaid; willing and obliging. 29 West 33d St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMTRESS.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or would assist with waiting; best city references. Seamstress, 254 8th Av.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young girl to do chamberwork or waiting in small private family; best city reference. Call, Monday, 150 East 68th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Welsh Protestant as chambermaid and to assist with plain sewing; references. Call, two days, 211 East 51st St., Roberts's bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat, obliging young girl. Present employer's, 15 West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady desires situation for a competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small family. Call, Monday, 1,293 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; willing and obliging; best city reference. 108 East 52d St., Harnett's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly experienced chambermaid and seamstress; assist with waiting on table or wait on lady; city reference. 281 West 16th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Lady wishes to find a place for her chambermaid and waitress whom she can personally recommend. Call, from 10 to 12. Monday, 221 and 223 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—In a private family; or as chambermaid or waitress in private boarding house; best city references. 236 East 76th St., Malone's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; willing to assist with waiting if required; best city reference, and can be highly recommended. 949 6th Av., Kirwan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl for chamberwork and take care of children. Sheffen, 473 Columbus Av., third floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class reference; willing to assist with other work. Can be seen at present employer's, 11 West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID or CHAMBERWORK and Washing.—Four years last place; personal reference. 330 East 76th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced girl as chambermaid and seamstress or maid to grown children. 464 West 48d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; best city references from last place. 884 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—In a private family or boarding house; best city reference. 236 East 76th St., Malone's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady would like to procure a situation for a first-class chambermaid and waitress in private family. 415 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; last employer can be seen. 1,014 Park Av., Mrs. King.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and laundress; private family; best references. A. D., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—First-class; first-class reference. K. M., Box 263 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—In a private family; best city references. Present employer's, 36 West 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Willing to assist with other duties. 184 West 52d St.; no cards.

CHAMBERWORK.—By a German girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or as parlormaid in American family; first-class references. 342 East 56th St. Letter box 2.

### Cooks.

COOK.—By a competent cook; good baker; good city reference. M. S., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By French Swiss woman; excellent cook; best references; wages, $35; private house. 718 7th Av., top bell.

COOK.—By respectable young girl as first-class cook; best city reference. Call, Monday, at 3 East 73d St.

COOK.—By competent woman as cook in private family; good reference. Call, from 10 to 2, at 259 West 47th St.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; first-class references. A. R., Box 264 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a North German in a small family; a good and steady home; is capable in all branches; good reference. I. P., 319 West 47th St.

COOK.—New-England; first-class cooking, plain and fancy; capable of taking full charge. 608 9th Av., two bells; no cards.

COOK.—Competent; in private family; good reference; city or country. C. C., 162 East 23d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; can be seen at present employer's. 27 West 33d St.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

### Cooks.

COOK.—By Englishwoman; thoroughly experienced in all branches of English, French, and American cooking; accustomed to take entire charge of kitchen; with kitchenmaid preferred; good caterer; just disengaged; first-class personal reference. E. S., 909 Sixth Av., second flat.

COOK.—By competent woman; excellent cook and baker; in private family; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; best reference. L., Box 255 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By English woman as first-class cook; good bread and biscuit; understands her business thoroughly; first-class reference; city preferred. 166 West 29th St.

COOK.—By competent woman; good cook and baker; private family; understands her business; coarse washing if required; city reference. K. S., Box 318 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls, one good plain cook and laundress; other chambermaid and waitress; private family; personal reference. 142 West 62d St., Mackle's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook in small private family, or where kitchenmaid is kept; has good city reference. 226 East 36th St.; ring Mrs. O'Callaghan's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as good cook in small private family; neat and reliable; Protestant; willing and obliging; wages, $20. E. D., Box 271 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman; excellent cook and baker; in private family; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; best reference. 101 East 40th St.

COOK.—English; understands cooking in every branch; take entire charge, where kitchenmaid is kept; wages, $40; first-class city reference. R. W., 150 East 36th St.

COOK.—By North of Ireland woman as first-class cook; understands all branches; pastry and desserts; best city reference. M. K., Box 281 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young colored man as first-class all-round cook; boarding house, private, family, or hotel; two years' reference. Rivers, 209 West 60th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant woman as good cook and laundress; understands her business thoroughly. M. F., Box 10, 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—By competent French cook in private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; can take full charge of dinner, pastries, &c.; city references. J. M., 223 East 23d St.

COOK.—By a competent cook and baker; understands care of milk and butter; city or country; city and country reference. 219 East 44th St., one flight up.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook in a private family where kitchenmaid is kept; competent in all branches of cooking; best city references. 592 3d Av., care of Mrs. Lundstrom.

COOK.—By a steady woman as first-class cook and baker; will assist with washing; city or country; good reference. M. R., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, and side dishes; good baker; city or country; references; lady can be seen. Call, Monday, 620 5th Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as good cook and laundress in private family; wages, $25; good reference. D. H., 240 East 24th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; many years' experience; in private family; best reference. 119 West 60th St., McNamara's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl as first-class cook and excellent laundress in a private family; best city reference. 256 West 51st St., first bell.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook; in fine private family; best city references. 238 East 56th St.

COOK.—By good cook; disengaged Nov. 2. Can be seen at present employer's, 12 East 35th St., Monday and Tuesday, from 9:30 until 11 A. M.

COOK—By a Protestant woman, as first-class cook in private family, best of references; address M. C., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By neat North German to do cooking or general housework; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By tidy young German as first-class cook; understands all soups, meats, cream, and pastry; city reference. 223 East 45th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; understands soups and pastry; good reference. 108 West 40th St., basement bell.

COOK.—By a good cook in private family; first-class reference. 321 West 78th St.; no cards answered.

### Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—A lady would like to get a place for her first-class German laundress two days in a week. M. M., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

### Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER and CLOAKMAKER wants work at home or by day; superior fitter; finest worker on seal garments; sleeves enlarged; will make over and remodel and alter into latest style capes, collarettes, and Eton jackets. Greig, 151 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a stylish dressmaker; good fitter; tailor-made and evening gowns a specialty; at home or by day; terms reasonable. Mme. Pauline, 111 East 40th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Fur trimmings and fur garments made over artistically, in all the latest designs; at home or out by day. Mme. Huguenin, 1,620 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker; A1 cutter and fitter; also remodeling, alterations; will go out by day in private family; moderate prices. Mrs. L. Noecker, 161 East 106th St.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; French; more customers; renovating, making over; also children's clothes; best city references. Mrs. Millie, 235 West 26th St.

DRESSMAKER.—French Parisienne; by day or week; private families; competent in all branches; experienced; elegant style; best references. Moderate, 266 West 36th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By French person as dressmaker and lady's maid; to travel in Europe; best city reference. M. D., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker; first-class, any style of children's dresses up to twelve years; also baby outfits; best city references. Mlle. K., 1,325 5th Av., Bell 5.

DRESSMAKER wishes customers by day; first-class cut and fit guaranteed; best work; prices moderate. 181 West 130th St., Boscardi.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker, by the day or at home; good fitter; stylish; references. Rohwedder, 247 West 26th St.

### Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By an intelligent German-American as visiting governess. 232 East 71st St.

A VISITING GOVERNESS, (OR RESIDENT) very successful with backward children. Successful, 152 6th Av.

### Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—In private family or small hotel; experience, ten years in Hotel Branting, nine years in the Cutler School; references, Mrs. Dr. Taylor and Mr. Cutler. Catherine Brogan, 189 East 64th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By Protestant woman; well experienced in management of servants; marketing; or as maid and housekeeper; good hairdresser and dressmaker; best city references. J. P., 257 West 42d St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a respectable, middle-aged German as working housekeeper to respectable widower with one or two children. Hill, 234 East 96th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a lady as housekeeper. Mrs. Morrison, 40 Chrystie St., near Canal, rear house, ground floor.

HOUSEKEEPER—Eight years' reference and experience; no children. M. M., 1,242 Broadway.

### Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do housework in a small family. Call 266 West 47th St.; ring second bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a strong young girl; 17; general housework. Heidmann, 453 East 88th St.

### Kitchenmaids.

A LADY WISHES TO RECOMMEND A YOUNG Scotch girl as kitchenmaid. Can be seen at present employer's, 3 East 45th St.

### Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—German; Speaks English and French; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; best city reference. G. L., Box 261 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French, speaks English; hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; would like traveling with family this Winter; best city references. Paulina, 203 West 41st St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; first-class dressmaker and hairdresser; accustomed to travel; expert packer; highest reference from prominent family. A. B., 162 West 32d St.

PARLOR MAID.—By a young woman as first-class parlor maid; assist in pantry; has best city references from last place. 401 Park Av., near 54th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Swedish; competent in all maid's duties; experienced hairdresser and dressmaker; first-class city references from last employer. 157 East 27th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; understands dressmaking and hairdressing; best city references; would prefer an elderly lady. J. D., 137 West 35th St.

LADY MAID.—By competent French maid; first-class seamstress; good dressmaker, hairdresser; take good care of lady's wardrobe; best personal reference. French, Box 271 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—German; experienced in her duties; understands sewing, packing; charge lady's wardrobe; hairdressing; first-class references. S. S., 242 East 48th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young English girl; thoroughly competent; first-class city references from last employer. E., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID or MAID TO GROWN CHILDREN.—By German girl; speaks English; very good seamstress; best city references. M. Petit, 302 7th Av.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Accustomed to travel; best city reference. Present employer's, 1 North Washington Square.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; competent in all her duties; used to travel; first-class city reference. A. E., Box 260 Times, Up Town.

MAID or NURSE.—By refined German to travel with family or lady to Europe; no wages; personal reference from New-York family. 788 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, present employer's.

MAID, &c.—By a young woman as maid and seamstress, or as nurse to growing children; first-class personal city reference. 132 West 50th St., first bell.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman, or would wait on an elderly lady; good reference from present employer. 157 East 87th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Best reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 11 West 49th St.

### Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Good laundress, to take washing in her own house; city reference. 224 East 59th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress; best city reference. 322 West 44th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; American family; best city reference. 781 6th Av., near 44th St., second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as first-class laundress in private family; will assist with chamberwork; willing and obliging; good city reference. A. G., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—Ladies' and gentlemen's clothes washed and ironed exquisitely; by week or 75 cents per dozen; best reference. Call, one week, Mrs. T., 9 East 27th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress and chambermaid; seven years' best city reference from last place. Call, Monday, at 907 East 82d St.; ring Mulvey's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; can be highly recommended. Call, two days, 100 West 42d St., third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; references from first families of city. M. W., 246 West 144th St.

LAUNDRESS.—In private family; competent, trustworthy, respectable; highest personal reference; wages, $20. 223 East 58th St., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class French laundress; only laundrywork; city references. V. D., 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young Swedish woman as first-class laundress. Present employer's, Monday and Tuesday, 46 East 29th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish woman to take washing home to go out by the day. 163 East 53d St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day as first-class laundress; best of reference. Mrs. Morris, 306 East 46th St.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a young woman as first-class laundress or housecleaner. 116 West 63d St., McCarthy's bell.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By competent girl as laundress and assist with chamberwork; can be well recommended. 856 2d Av., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; best references. Laundress, 302 East 58th St., Johnson.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; wages from $20 to $22; best city reference. M. R., Box 315 Times, Up Town.

**The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.**

### Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent woman; can take entire charge of a baby from birth; doctors' and mothers' references. Advertiser, 311 Henry St., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—Protestant infant's nurse; fully competent to take systematic care of a young child; thoroughly understands the preparation of the most reliable food used in artificial feeding; wages, $2 per week. 6th Av., Clark's bell.

NURSE.—By a respectable woman, as infant's nurse; thoroughly competent; take full charge; willing and obliging; two years' city references last place; employer can be seen. 59 East 69th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced German woman as nurse; capable of taking care of an infant from birth, also understands bottle babies; best city references from last employer. 207 West 66th St.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—Fine and rapid sewer; good knowledge of dressmaking; help with light chamberwork; good city reference. Call, Monday, M. R., 126 West 17th St.

NURSE.—By a well-educated Parisian, to take care of children and do plain sewing; willing and obliging; references. J. G., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

NURSE, &c.—By a young girl, lately landed, in a private family, as nurse to growing children and do chamberwork. 154 East 66th St.

NURSE.—By young girl as nurse for grown children; with some knowledge of music; moderate wages. 16 East 75th St.

NURSE and

# YALE'S HIGH-HONOR MEN

## Showing of Appointments Given to the Junior Class.

## ACTIVITY IN THE MUSIC DEPARTMENT

### Encouraging Opening of the Year's Work of the Yale Union—Some Figures of the New Classes.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 27.—More than ever is the Faculty of Yale determined this year to put the music department of the university as far toward the front as possible. Seven illustrated lectures on "Worship Music" are to be given before the Divinity School by John Cornelius Gregg, Ph. D., of New-York. The first was given last Friday, when the subjects discussed were as follows: "The Quartet Choir: Its Origin, Limitations, and Advantages"; "Custom of American Churches in Use of Quartet"; "Music Suitable for Quartet." This was followed by music by the quartet choir and C. E. Ives of New-Haven, organist of Center Church, assisted by W. Otto Poleman, tenor, of New-York.

The other lectures will be as follows: Nov. 22, "The Chorale and the Modern Hymn." Programme by members of the Metropolitan College of Music of New-York, assisted by Mrs. W. E. Haesche, soprano, and Mr. Jepson, organist of Battell Chapel. Dec. 20, "Mediaeval and Ethical Hymns: Psalms in Frequent Use." Jan. 18, "Form of Service." Programme by chorus choir and R. Huntington Woodman, organist of the First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, assisted by W. S. Moyle, tenor, of this city. Feb. 14, "The English Anthem." Programme by surpliced choir and F. H. Cheeswright, organist of Trinity Church, this city. March 13, "The Oratorio, the German Passion Music, and Modern Motet." Programme by choir and organist of Center Church of this city, assisted by members of the Metropolitan College of Music, and by Prof. Parker. April 17, "Choir Organization," "American Hymnody," "The Pastor's Relation to Worship Music."

A new feature has been introduced into the Classical Club this year by the reading of a play of Plautus on alternate Saturday nights. The various parts are taken by different members of the club, and in this way the plays are made very realistic and interesting.

There are 241 resident members and 60 non-resident members of the Yale Graduate Club. This is a considerable increase over last year. An important change has been made in the by-laws concerning the membership of non-resident graduates who are engaged in the exclusive prosecution of university studies for a later degree. Such a person is eligible as a non-resident member upon condition of payment of resident membership dues without the entrance fees. If, however, he takes up his permanent residence in New-Haven, after having finished his studies, he must pay the entrance fee as any other resident member, in order to retain his membership in the club.

The honor appointments given to the junior class at Yale University reveal some interesting comparisons. Almost every State with any considerable representation in the class has representation in the honor list, but the ratio of high-stand men from some States is much higher than that from others. New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Ohio, Massachusetts, and Illinois send the largest delegations in the order named, and in the 192 appointments made from the 281 members of the class, each of these States is liberally represented. But it is in the very high appointments that a considerable falling off is found in the representation from many of the leading States. Forty men received philosophical and high-oration appointments, the two highest honors, which practically carry with them admission into the high-stand society, Phi Beta Kappa. The following is a list of the number in '97 from each of the States named, the representation among the Phi Beta Kappa appointments, and the percentage of representation:

New-York—Number in class, 77; two highest appointments, 9; percentage, 13.

Connecticut—Number in class, 55; two highest appointments, 4; percentage, 20.

Pennsylvania—Number in class, 20; two highest appointments, 3; percentage, 15.

New-Jersey—Number in class, 19; two highest appointments, 2; percentage, 11.

Ohio—Number in class, 16; two highest appointments, 3; percentage, 19.

Massachusetts—Number in class, 13; two highest appointments, 3; percentage, 24.

Illinois—Number in class, 11; two highest appointments, 1; percentage, 8.

From these figures it would seem that Connecticut men take more naturally to hard study than those from any other State, while the Bay State students are a close second. Ohio and Pennsylvania have a good representation of bright men, but Illinois has only one very high-stand man among her twelve representatives. There is only one athlete among the first forty, Kent, the tennis player, and not until well down toward the end of the appointment list are the names of any prominent athletes to be found. This is somewhat peculiar, because, in general, Yale junior appointments include, very near to the top, many of the leading athletes of the class.

The New-England students who received the two highest appointments were as follows: Philosophical Orations—William D. Beach of Bridgeport, Conn.; Willard Churchill of New-Britain. L. Curtiss of New-Milford, A. H. Hitchcock, F. B. Lamphere, Jr., of Springfield, Mass.; Sprague, Mass.; R. H. Miller, E. L. Smith, Hartford; Nathan Smyth, Jr., of this city, Alexander Wheeler. Orations—Herbert B. Augur, William H. Bowen, Jr., Theodore M. Connor, Northampton; W. H. R. Hewitt, this city; Clarence M. Reed, Stamford; P. T. Ripley.

The New-England representation is confined to Massachusetts and Connecticut, that from the former coming from the western part of the State, while the Connecticut men come mostly from the large cities of the State. New-Haven and Bridgeport have each three men, Hartford two, and Meriden and New-Britain one each. It is a suggestive fact that all three of the Bridgeport men were prepared at the Bridgeport High School, while not a single man from the New-Haven trio got his preparation in the high school of this city. Hartford is second only to Bridgeport, which this year furnished the highest number of Phi Beta Kappa appointment men. Last year a number of high-school men were drawn from the Connecticut cities, but nothing like the number noted this year. Another curious coincidence is that Springfield and Northampton, the Western Massachusetts towns which have always been a good Yale district, supply this year, as last, one man each from their limited representation.

A very encouraging opening to the year's work of the Yale Union was made by the largely attended meeting a few evenings ago. W. H. Clark, President of the union, in opening, spoke of the changes made and the manner in which they were made possible. In brief he said: "Something was needed to place Yale on an equal footing with the other colleges in debating, and the union's new location in Calliope Hall makes such a thing possible, and even assures it. The union has brain, ability, and grit—the Yale attribute—the support of the undergraduates and alumni, the support of the college press, and above all the support, approval, and encouragement of the Faculty. Men only are needed to prove that Yale is equal to any college in the land in any branch of undergraduate activity, and such a result will make the training of our special branch infinitely better."

President Dwight urged the members to make the most of the advantages offered by the union. Prof. Smith expressed the hope that there new hall would hold a place in debating corresponding to the place in athletics held by the Yale Field. The last speaker was Dr. Phelps, who spoke in strong praise of the value of debating power and the good done by the Yale Union.

Ex-Congressman De Forest of Bridgeport was presented with a gold pin recently by Prof. S. S. Sanford of Yale. The presentation was made at the ex-Congressman's home. Prof. Sanford called at the house, handed a box to Judge De Forest, and went away without any explanation. The Judge opened the box after Prof. Sanford retired and discovered that it contained a gold pin which he had lost thirty-one years ago, when he was in Yale. The pin was an insignia of a college society of which Judge De Forest was a member in 1864. He called on Prof. Sanford the day after the pin was presented to him for it and to learn how the professor received it. The professor said he found the pin last week on the Yale campus under a stone. He learned who the owner was from the initials "R. E. De F." upon the face of the pin.

The Rev. Henry Van Dyke of New-York has been appointed Lyman Beecher lecturer for the present year. Dr. G. A. Gordon of Boston will lecture on "The Prophetic Element in Preaching." Other special lecturers are Prof. John F. Genung of Amherst, on "The Literary Equipment of the Minister," and Prof. John G. Griggs, '89, on "Church Music."

The preliminary catalogue includes the complete list of the Faculty and a list of students in all departments for the college year of 1895-6. The Faculty of the university numbers 225, showing an increase of 19 over last year. The total number of students in the graduate departments is not given in the catalogue, but it is known to be larger than last year. There are 73 less students in the Sheffield Scientific School this year than last. This is due to the raising of the standard of admission by nearly a full year's work.

The representation by States in the freshman class is as follows: New-York, Acad., 98; S. S., 83; total, 131. Connecticut, Acad., 73; S. S., 46; total, 119. Ohio, Acad., 25; S. S., 7; total, 32. Illinois, Acad., 20; S. S., 11; total, 31. Pennsylvania, Acad., 20; S. S., 10; total, 30. New-Jersey, Acad., 12; S. S., 11; total, 23. Massachusetts, Acad., 18; S. S., 3; total, 21. Missouri, Acad., 16; S. S., 4; total, 20. Indiana, Acad., 6; S. S., 1; total, 7. Minnesota, Acad., 3; S. S., 4; total, 7. Colorado, Acad., 6; S. S., 0; total, 6. Michigan, Acad., 4; S. S., 2; total, 6. Vermont, Acad., 5; S. S., 1; total, 6. Kentucky, Acad., 24; S. S., 16; total, 40. Grand total, Acad., 330; S. S., 149, or 479 in all.

The Yale Graduate Club has invited Julian Ralph, E. C. Stedman, '53; Theodore Roosevelt, C. D. Warner, and other prominent men to speak before the members of the club on certain Saturday evenings throughout the Winter.


## INSTRUCTION.

### City---Young Ladies and Children.

**Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's**
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
30, 32, 34 EAST 57th STREET,
REOPENS OCT. 3d.
Primary, Preparatory, and Collegiate Departments. Classes for special work in Psychology, History, and Literature will begin on Monday, November 4th.

**Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,**
148 MADISON AV....Numbers limited. A Primary Department, with Kindergarten Methods, and a class for Preparation for College have been added. Post Graduate Class begins Nov. 1.

**St. Mary's School.**
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary Classes. Pupils prepared for college. Reopens Oct. 1.
Address SISTER SUPERIOR,
6 and 8 East 46th St.

**Miss Jaudon's School for Girls,**
348 MADISON AVENUE,
reopens Oct. 2. Classes for Little Girls. Preparation for all Colleges. A few Boarding Pupils received.

NEW-YORK, New-York, 55 West 47th St.
**Miss Gibbons' School for Girls**
Will reopen Oct. 2. Mrs. SARAH H. EMERSON, Principal. Preparation for all Colleges. A few boarding. Pupils will be received.

**The Jacotot School.**
A Boarding and Day School for Girls, 11 W. 86th St., N. Y., adj. to Central Park. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. Charles Leslie Morgan, Principals. Kindergarten begins Oct. 15.

**Miss Spring's English and French**
SCHOOL for GIRLS, No. 121 EAST 36th St., near Park Av., reopens Thursday, Sept. 26. A class for LITTLE BOYS. At home after Sept. 15.

**The Misses Ely's School for Girls.**
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

**Miss Warren's Day School for Girls,**
108 W. 81st St. Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

**Miss S. LeB. Drumm's School**
and kindergarten; German a specialty. CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL. Reopens Oct. 7.

### City—Both Sexes.

**Languages.**
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway,) N. Y.
Germania B'k, (Fulton St., opp. City Hall,) B'lyn.
Branches in chief American and European cities.
Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

**Institute of Modern Languages.**
Directors—PAUL BERCY & HERMANN SCHULZE
39 West 42d Street.
Best Teachers—Best Method—Best Books.

### Teachers.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—An experienced tutor wishes private pupils; highest references. YALE GRADUATE, Box 160 Times.

### City---Young Men and Boys.

**Messrs. Wilson and Kellogg's School**
NO. 622 FIFTH AV., NEAR 50th ST.
A school of high grade, preparatory to all leading colleges, scientific schools, or business. Reputation for college preparation unsurpassed, due to the fact that Principals have been personally engaged in preparatory work for 30 years. Only the very best teachers as assistants. General method of teaching, a combination of class work with individual instruction. Testimonials required of all new pupils. Commodious building. Gymnasium, laboratory, drawing, painting.

**Columbia Grammar School.**
34 and 36 East 51st St. 132d Year.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES, SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS, BUSINESS. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. GYMNASIUM.
Principal—B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

**Irving School. 54 West 84th St.**
DR. L. D. RAY NOW AT SCHOOL DAILY.
Thorough Collegiate preparation a specialty. Primary Dep't. Gymnasium. Play ground. 6TH YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 26. Year Book Ready. Winner of 1894 Columbia Alumni Prize.

**Barnard School,**
117 & 119 W. 125th St. 10th year begins Sept. 25.
Thorough preparation for college, professional schools, and business. Individual attention. Gymnasium. Catalogue.
WM. S. STEVENS, A. M., Registrar.

**Dr. E. D. Lyon's Classical School,**
576 5th Av., will reopen Sept. 30; thorough preparation for all colleges and scientific schools; or business; limited number; primary department.

**Berkeley School,**
18, 20, 22, and 24 West 44th St.
Autumn half begins Oct. 2. The Head Master will be at the school building all day to meet parents during October.

**Dr. Halsey's School for Boys,**
34 WEST 40th STREET.
Primary, Commercial, Collegiate Departments.

**Wood's Gymnasium, 6 East 28th St.,**
for men and boys; running track, rowing machines, handball court, boxing, fencing, baths, &c.

### Law Schools.

WOMAN'S LAW CLASS. First lecture of first course, Oct. 28th, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., at the New University Building, Washington Sq. East. Prof. I. F. RUSSELL, lecturer, on "Popular Fallacies Regarding Law and Lawyers." Admission free.

### Musical.

**Mme. L. Cappiani**
has returned and has resumed her course of VOCAL INSTRUCTION
at THE MYSTIC, 123 West 39th St.

### Dancing.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET.
Opens Saturday, November 2d. Class and private lessons. Application to be made at 681 Fifth Avenue, until November 2.

ALEXANDER MACGREGOR. — Mendelssohn Rooms, 106 and 108 West 55th St.; private lessons and classes in dancing.


## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

### Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...6:26|Sun sets...5:02|Moon sets...1:32

### Tides To-day.

| | HIGH WATER. A. M. | P. M. | LOW WATER. A. M. | P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sandy Hook | 3:22 | 3:50 | 9:38 | 10:00 |
| Governors Island | 4:06 | 4:16 | 10:22 | 10:40 |
| Hell Gate | 5:59 | 6:09 | 11:55 | 12:14 |

### Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) OCT. 28.

| Steamship. | Port of Sailing. | Date of Sailing. |
|---|---|---|
| Cretic | La Guayra | Oct. 22 |
| Circassia | Glasgow | Oct. 17 |
| City of Birmingham | Savannah | Oct. 22 |
| Delcomyn | St. Lucia | Oct. 20 |
| Mobile | London | Oct. 17 |
| Nomadic | Liverpool | Oct. 18 |
| Picqua | Gibraltar | Oct. 11 |
| Rossshire | Gibraltar | Oct. 12 |
| Seguranca | Havana | Oct. 24 |

TUESDAY, OCT. 29.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alleghany | Kingston | Oct. 24 |
| Concho | Galveston | Oct. 23 |
| Dresden | Bremen | Oct. 17 |
| Martello | Hull | Oct. 14 |
| Noordland | Antwerp | Oct. 19 |
| Pennsylvanian | Lisbon | Oct. 14 |
| Saale | Genoa | Oct. 17 |
| Trave | Bremen | Oct. 19 |
| Werkendam | Rotterdam | Oct. 16 |

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Andes | Navassa | Oct. 25 |
| Scotia | Gibraltar | Oct. 16 |
| Vigilancia | Havana | Oct. 26 |

THURSDAY, OCT. 31.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Batoum | Gibraltar | Oct. 17 |
| Burgundia | Gibraltar | Oct. 17 |
| Lahn | Bremen | Oct. 22 |
| Mexican Prince | Liverpool | Oct. 17 |
| Ontario | London | Oct. 16 |
| Thingvalla | Christiansand | Oct. 18 |
| Valencia | Gibraltar | Oct. 17 |

FRIDAY, NOV. 1.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| America | London | Oct. 20 |
| Britannic | Liverpool | Oct. 23 |
| Boston City | Swansea | Oct. 19 |
| Dania | Hamburg | Oct. 26 |
| Flandria | Colon | Oct. 24 |
| Obdam | Rotterdam | Oct. 19 |
| Rialto | Antwerp | Oct. 17 |

### Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

| Steamer. | Sails. | Destinat'n. | Office. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Peninsular | Oct. 28 | Azores | 29 Broadway. |
| Taurie | Oct. 29 | Liverpool | 29 Broadway. |
| Seminole | Oct. 29 | Charleston | 5 Bowling Gr. |
| Aller | Oct. 29 | Bremen | 2 Bowling Gr. |
| Llandaff City | Oct. 29 | Bristol | 25 Whit'al St. |
| Advance | Oct. 30 | Colon | Pier 57 N. R. |
| City of Para | Oct. 30 | Colon | Pier 84 N. R. |
| Teutonic | Oct. 30 | Liverpool | 29 Broadway. |
| St. Paul | Oct. 30 | S'th'mpton | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| Italia | Oct. 30 | Gibraltar | 7 Bowling Gr. |
| Westernland | Oct. 30 | Antwerp | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| Belgravia | Oct. 31 | Newcastle | 21-22 State St. |
| Rotterdam | Oct. 31 | Antwerp | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| Cherokee | Nov. 1 | Charleston | 5 Bowling Gr. |
| Caribbee | Nov. 1 | Wind'd Isl's | 89 Broadway. |
| Ontario | Nov. 2 | London | 21-22 State St. |
| Gibraltar | Nov. 2 | Gibraltar | 29 Broadway. |
| Genoa | Nov. 2 | Genoa | 2 Bowling Gr. |
| Rotterdam | Nov. 2 | Rotterdam | 39 Broadway. |
| Bremen | Nov. 2 | Bremen | 2 Bowling Gr. |
| Havre | Nov. 2 | Havre | 3 Bowling Gr. |
| La Guayra | Nov. 2 | La Guayra | 135 Front St. |
| Demerara | Nov. 2 | Demerara | 100 Wall St. |
| London | Nov. 3 | London | 4 Broadway. |
| Glasgow | Nov. 3 | Glasgow | 7 Bowling Gr. |
| Rotterdam | Nov. 3 | Rotterdam | 39 Broadway. |
| Stettin | Nov. 3 | Stettin | 37 Broadway. |
| Liverpool | Nov. 4 | Liverpool | 4 Bowling Gr. |
| Hamburg | Nov. 4 | Hamburg | 37 Broadway. |
| Charleston | Nov. 5 | Charleston | 5 Bowling Gr. |
| Leith | Nov. 4 | Leith | 29 Broadway. |
| Bremen | Nov. 4 | Bremen | 2 Bowling Gr. |
| London | Nov. 5 | London | 15 Whit'al St. |
| Liverpool | Nov. 5 | Liverpool | 29 Broadway. |
| Bristol | Nov. 5 | Bristol | 25 Whit'al St. |
| Barcelona | Nov. 5 | Barcelona | 47 South St. |
| Arosa | Nov. 6 | Liverpool | 102 Broad St. |
| Charleston | Nov. 6 | Charleston | 5 Bowling Gr. |
| Hull | Nov. 6 | Hull | 21-22 State St. |
| Antwerp | Nov. 6 | Antwerp | 21-22 State St. |
| London | Nov. 6 | London | 21-22 State St. |
| S'th'mpton | Nov. 6 | S'th'mpton | 12 Bowling Gr. |
| Liverpool | Nov. 6 | Liverpool | 29 Broadway. |
| S'th'mpton | Nov. 6 | S'th'mpton | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| Antwerp | Nov. 6 | Antwerp | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| Genoa | Nov. 7 | Genoa | 37 Broadway. |
| Rotterdam | Nov. 7 | Rotterdam | 39 Broadway. |
| Antwerp | Nov. 7 | Busk&Jevons | |
| Nassau | Nov. 7 | Nassau | 113 Wall St. |
| Charleston | Nov. 8 | Charleston | 5 Bowling Gr. |
| Hull | Nov. 9 | Hull | 21-22 State St. |
| Liverpool | Nov. 9 | Liverpool | 4 Bowling Gr. |
| Hamburg | Nov. 9 | Hamburg | 37 Broadway. |
| Ferna D'co | Nov. 9 | Ferna D'co | 19 Nassau St. |
| Christiania | Nov. 9 | Christiania | 28 State St. |
| London | Nov. 9 | London | 4 Broadway. |
| Havre | Nov. 9 | Havre | 3 Bowling Gr. |
| Rotterdam | Nov. 9 | Rotterdam | 39 Broadway. |
| Demerara | Nov. 9 | Demerara | 100 Wall St. |
| Montevideo | Nov. 9 | Montevideo | 60 Wall St. |
| Glasgow | Nov. 9 | Glasgow | 7 Bowling Gr. |
| Matanzas | Nov. 9 | Matanzas | 80 Wall St. |
| Grenada | Nov. 9 | Grenada | 29 Broadway. |
| Colon | Nov. 10 | Colon | Pier 57 N. R. |
| Montevid'o | Nov. 11 | Montevid'o | 2-4 Stone St. |
| Liverpool | Nov. 11 | Liverpool | 29 Broadway. |
| Charleston | Nov. 12 | Charleston | 5 Bowling Gr. |
| Bristol | Nov. 12 | Bristol | 25 Whit'al St. |
| Bremen | Nov. 12 | Bremen | 2 Bowling Gr. |
| S'th'mpton | Nov. 13 | S'th'mpton | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| Gibraltar | Nov. 13 | Gibraltar | 29 Broadway. |
| Antwerp | Nov. 13 | Antwerp | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| Liverpool | Nov. 13 | Liverpool | 29 Broadway. |
| Para | Nov. 13 | Para | 113 Pearl St. |
| La Guayra | Nov. 14 | La Guayra | 135 Front St. |
| Charleston | Nov. 15 | Charleston | 5 Bowling Gr. |
| Genoa | Nov. 16 | Genoa | 2 Bowling Gr. |
| Bremen | Nov. 16 | Bremen | 2 Bowling Gr. |
| Hamburg | Nov. 16 | Hamburg | 37 Broadway. |
| Liverpool | Nov. 16 | Liverpool | 4 Bowling Gr. |
| Hull | Nov. 16 | Hull | 21-22 State St. |
| Rotterdam | Nov. 16 | Rotterdam | 39 Broadway. |
| London | Nov. 16 | London | 4 Broadway. |
| Glasgow | Nov. 16 | Glasgow | 7 Bowling Gr. |
| Manchest'r | Nov. 16 | Busk&Jevons | |
| Haiti | Nov. 16 | Haiti | 32 Beaver St. |
| Charleston | Nov. 18 | Charleston | 5 Bowling Gr. |
| Liverpool | Nov. 19 | Liverpool | 29 Broadway. |
| Bristol | Nov. 19 | Bristol | 25 Whit'al St. |
| S'th'mpton | Nov. 20 | S'th'mpton | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| Antwerp | Nov. 20 | Antwerp | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| Newcastle | Nov. 20 | Newcastle | 21-22 State St. |
| Charleston | Nov. 20 | Charleston | 5 Bowling Gr. |
| Liverpool | Nov. 20 | Liverpool | 29 Broadway. |
| Colon | Nov. 20 | Colon | Pier 57 N. R. |
| Plymouth | Nov. 21 | Plymouth | 37 Broadway. |
| Charleston | Nov. 21 | Charleston | 5 Bowling Gr. |
| Glasgow | Nov. 23 | Glasgow | 53 Broadway. |
| Gothen'b'rg | Nov. 23 | Gothen'b'rg | 37 Broadway. |
| Liverpool | Nov. 23 | Liverpool | 4 Bowling Gr. |
| Hamburg | Nov. 23 | Hamburg | 37 Broadway. |
| Genoa | Nov. 23 | Genoa | 37 Broadway. |
| Swansea | Nov. 25 | Whit'al St. | |
| Liverpool | Nov. 26 | Liverpool | 29 Broadway. |
| Charleston | Nov. 26 | Charleston | 5 Bowling Gr. |
| London | Nov. 26 | London | 4 Broadway. |
| Havre | Nov. 26 | Havre | 3 Bowling Gr. |
| Hull | Nov. 26 | Hull | 21-22 State St. |

### Arrived—New-York, Sunday, Oct. 27.

SS France, (Br.,) Hadley, London Oct. 11, with mdse to F. W. J. Hurst. Arrived at the Bar at 7:22 A. M.

SS Fulda, (Fr.,) Chabot, Bordeaux Oct. 11, with mdse to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M. 26th.

SS Adria, (Norw.,) Rasmussen, Montego Bay Oct. 15, via Falmouth 17th, with mdse to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Panama, (Span.,) Cassquera, Havana Oct. 21, with mdse and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M. 26th.

SS Orinoco, (Br.,) Musgah, Bermuda Oct. 24, with mdse and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Paula, (Ger.,) Kelteren, Hamburg Oct. 11, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Regulus, (Russ.,) Forsell, Cape Gracios Sept. 30, via Kingston Oct. 17, with mdse and passengers to Bowring & Archibald. Arrived at the Bar at 10:45 P. M. 26th.

SS Roanoke, Boaz, Richmond and Newport News, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Seminole, Chichester, Jacksonville Oct. 24, via Charleston, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS El Rio, Quick, New-Orleans 5 ds, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Massapequa, (Br.,) Jenkins, Rotterdam Oct. 14, with mdse to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M.

Ship Leonora, (Ital.,) Albano, Batoum 87 ds, with licorice root to McAndrews & Forbes—vessel to J. C. Seager & Co.

Bark Amanda, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Blois, Fowey 45 ds, with china clay to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., moderate breeze, southwest, cloudy, hazy off shore.

### Sailed.

SS Lepanto, for Antwerp; Ludgate Hill, for London; Willkommen, for Flushing.

Ship Glencairn, for Calcutta.

Bark Pactolus, for Barbados.

Brig Katahdin, for Bangor.

### By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Meier, from Bremen Oct. 26 for New-York, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Wing, from New-York Oct. 13 for London, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Schiedam, (Dutch,) Capt. Steine, from Amsterdam Oct. 26 for New-York, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, sld. from Queenstown for New-York at 8:25 A. M. to-day.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New-York Oct. 15, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimkasten, from New-York Oct. 16 for Bremen, arr. at Southampton at 7:30 P. M. to-day.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Baudelon, from New-York Oct. 19, arr. at Havre to-day.

## THE WEATHER FOR ECAST.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, 8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday.

NEW-ENGLAND, increasing cloudiness with showers, brisk and high southwest winds, much colder by Monday night.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, showers, followed by clearing weather, a moderate cold wave, temperature will fall to near freezing Monday night, brisk and high westerly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, very high winds in the early morning, followed by much colder fair weather during the day, a moderate cold wave, temperature will fall 20° to 30° by Monday night and near freezing by Tuesday morning, increasing westerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, local showers, followed by fair weather, colder, westerly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, generally fair, preceded by showers in northern portion, westerly winds, colder Monday night. GEORGIA, fair, preceded by local showers in northern portion, northerly winds, colder Monday night. EASTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, variable winds. ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, fair, preceded by local showers in southern portion, northerly winds, colder Monday night. WESTERN FLORIDA and LOUISIANA, local showers, followed by fair weather, northerly winds, colder Monday night. EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair Monday with northerly winds, colder in southeast portion. WESTERN TEXAS, fair, slightly warmer, east to south winds. NEW-MEXICO, generally fair, slightly warmer, easterly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, light variable winds. ARKANSAS, fair, colder, northerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair Monday, with colder, northwesterly winds, a moderate cold wave. WEST VIRGINIA, generally fair Monday with northwesterly winds and a cold wave.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, light rain, followed by clearing weather and a moderate cold wave, high westerly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, showers in the early morning, followed by fair, cold wave, westerly winds. OHIO, generally fair Monday with a moderate cold wave, northwesterly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS fair, northwesterly winds, colder in southern portion. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, except local snows at lake stations, colder, northwesterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, light snows, northerly winds and colder. WISCONSIN, fair, except local snow in northwest portion, northwesterly winds. MISSOURI and IOWA, generally fair, northwesterly winds. KANSAS and NEBRASKA, fair, northerly winds. MINNESOTA, local snows, followed by fair weather, continued cold, northerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair weather, northerly winds, slightly warmer by Monday evening. MONTANA, fair and warmer, winds shifting to southwesterly. WYOMING, fair and warmer, variable winds. COLORADA, fair, slightly warmer, variable winds.

Signals are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Hatteras to Eastport and at all lake stations except Pepin section. The barometer has risen rapidly over the central valleys and thence westward to the Rocky Mountains. It has fallen on the Atlantic coast and a storm of considerable energy is central north of Lake Huron. It is decidedly colder in the Upper Lake region and the Northwest, and warmer on the Atlantic coast. Showers are reported from the lake regions and thence southward to the Gulf States, followed by clearing weather and local snows from Minnesota. High westerly winds continue in the lake regions. Light showers, followed by colder, fair weather and a moderate cold wave are indicated for the Middle Atlantic States and the Upper Ohio Valley. Much colder, generally fair weather is indicated for Kentucky, Tennessee, and the Southwest.

### A Left-handed Compliment.

From the Boston Commercial Bulletin.

A certain society lady was designated as a social lemonade dispenser because she said so many sour things in a sweet way.


## Horses, Carriages, &c.

PARKVILLE FARM TROTTING SALE.

Mr. JOHN H. SHULTS
will sell at auction
by
PETER C. KELLOGG & CO., Auctioneers,
100 TROTTING BRED HORSES,

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Oct. 29 and 30, 1895, commencing each day at 10:30 o'clock, on the track at Parkville Farm, Parkville, Long Island, N. Y. (Telephone, 48 A Flatbush.)

The catalogue contains Roadsters, Trotters of speed, with and without records; partly developed stake colts and fillies, with valuable engagements; stallions and brood mares of very high breeding, and horses suited to nearly all uses in light and carriage harness.

The get of such remarkable sires as Stranger, (son of Goldsmith Maid,) Baron Wilkes, Director, Stamboul, Thistle, Guy Wilkes, Delmarch, Simmons, Nutwood, Wilton, Pandect, Rumor, Alcyone, Eagle Bird, Sable Wilkes, Anteeo, &c., will be sold in large numbers, including brothers and sisters to noted race winners.

The horses may be seen in the stables and paddocks or when taking their regular work on the track each weekday prior to the sale; will be sold on the track if weather permits, otherwise on the covered track. Come, rain or shine.

There are a dozen routes from New-York to Parkville Farm, but one of the quickest is via Hamilton Ferry, foot of Whitehall St., New-York, to Brooklyn, thence by Coney Island and Brooklyn trolley directly to the farm, about 38 minutes from New-York. Take a day's outing and see the horses beforehand.

For catalogues address the auctioneers, at 107 John St., New-York. (Telephone, 3,791 Cortlandt.)

## Hotels.

**HOTEL ST. ANDREW,**
72D ST. AND GRAND BOULEVARD, N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
A delightful city hotel residence for families. Thoroughly fire-proof, built in the latest, most approved style. CENTRALLY SITUATED IN THE MIDST OF THE GREAT PARKS, 72d Street being a Parkway connecting Central and Riverside Parks. In touch with all parts of the city by means of the elevated, cable, and eight other lines. The CUISINE AND SERVICE OF THE HIGHEST CHARACTER. Rooms, single or en suite. Address
DAVIS & FOSTER, Managers.

**HOTEL KENSINGTON,**
COR. FIFTH AV. AND FIFTEENTH ST.
European Plan.
Homelike and select. Centrally located. Easy of access. Convenient to all cars.
Superior restaurant at moderate prices. Best possible service in every department.
Rooms, $1.50; suites, $3.00 per day and upward.
SPECIAL RATES FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR.
SYLVESTER J. O'SULLIVAN, Proprietor.

**THE HANOVER.**
S. E. cor. Fifth Av. and 15th St., New-York.
A high-class family hotel, with an established reputation; apartments of parlor, one or more bedrooms, furnished or unfurnished, with private service if desired. E. W. EAGER, Manager.

## Legal Sales.

IN THE FIFTH CIRCUIT COURT OF THE United States for the Middle District of Alabama.—HENRY H. EPPING, Trustee, vs. THE MOBILE & GIRARD RAILROAD COMPANY, the Central Trust Company of New-York, the Central Railroad & Banking Company of Ga.—In equity, No. 156.

Under and by virtue of the decree entered in the above-stated cause on the 10th day of March, 1894, the undersigned Master Commissioners hereby give notice that in accordance with the provisions of said decree they will on the 25th day of November, 1895, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of that day, at the depot or station house used and occupied by the said Mobile & Girard Railroad Company in the town of Girard, in the County of Russell, and State of Alabama, proceed to sell at public auction, without appraisement or right of redemption, to the highest bidder, all and singular the railroad of the Mobile & Girard Railroad Company, extending in and from the City of Columbus, Georgia, through Girard, in the County of Russell, Alabama, to Searight, in the County of Crenshaw, and also the unfinished portion of said railroad extending from Searight to a point on the west side of Conecuh River and opposite to Andalusia, and also beyond said last-named point to a connection with the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad at Brewton or Pollard or near said points; including the bridge of said Mobile & Girard Railroad Company across the Chattahoochee River, between Columbus, in the State of Georgia, and Girard, in the State of Alabama; also including the tracks, right of way, depot grounds, and other property lying and being in the City of Columbus, County of Muscogee, State of Georgia, together with all its side tracks and including the lands heretofore granted by the said City of Columbus to said Mobile & Girard Railroad Company, consisting of sixteen acres of land, more or less, lying and being in the City of Columbus, County of Muscogee, and State of Georgia, east of the depot grounds of the Southwestern Railroad, (formerly the Muscogee Railroad,) beginning at the northeast corner of said ground and running due east six hundred (600) feet; thence due south one thousand two hundred and eighty-one and eight-twelfths (1,281 8-12) feet; thence due west on the line of St. Clair, (now known as 11th Street,) six hundred (600) feet; thence due north along the line of the present depot grounds of the Southwestern Railroad to the starting point; together with all the rights, franchises, privileges, leases, contracts, choses in action, and similar property, whether legal or equitable, belonging to said Mobile & Girard Railroad Company, and all other property, real, personal, or mixed, of any kind or description whatever, being the entire property covered by and subject to the mortgage executed by the defendant corporation to Henry H. Epping and John E. Jones, Trustees, bearing date June 1st, 1877, including additions, extensions, after acquired property, rights, assets, franchises, and all the property, real, personal, and mixed, belonging to said Mobile & Girard Railroad Company, ordered to be sold by said decree.

The purchaser at such sale must pay down in cash or certified checks twenty-five thousand dollars on account of the price of its purchase, and such further sums in cash as the court may from time to time direct; the balance of the purchase price may be paid in cash or in bonds or past due coupons entitled to share in the proceeds of the sale in the order and to the extent to which the same are entitled to be paid as provided for in said decree.

For a more particular description of the property and terms of sale parties interested are referred to said decree on file in the Clerk's office at Montgomery, Alabama.

JOSEPH W. DIMMICK,
TOL CRAWFORD,
Master Commissioners.

LOUIS F. GARRARD,
JUL

# REPLIES TO THE CHARGES

## Mr. Sheehan Attacks the Figures of the Commissioners of Accounts.

## HE DEFENDS HIS ENTIRE CONDUCT

### Says that All Purchases Ordered by Him Were Made at a Fair Market Value—Mr. Terry's Retort.

The answer of ex-Police Commissioner John C. Sheehan to the report of Commissioners of Accounts Terry and Dennis charging that from 150 to 1,250 per cent. in excess of market prices had been paid in the Police Department for supplies was made public yesterday. Mr. Sheehan declares the charges are unfair, and defends his conduct as Chairman of the Committee on Repairs anad Supplies.

Annexed to the statement are affidavits from merchants who furnished supplies, and a statement by John V. Berry, a statistician and accountant, giving the results of an examination, presumably at Mr. Sheehan's request. Mr. Sheehan's statement reads:

To the People of the City of New-York:

On Monday last, Oct. 21, a day conveniently selected with the intended and sole purpose of attempting to influence the voters at the coming election, the Commissioners of Accounts of this city presented to the public a statement of alleged excessive charges allowed by the Police Department, and by unwarranted and unsustained conclusions attempted to convey to the minds of the public that I, while a Police Commissioner and Chairman of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies of the Police Department, was aware that excessive prices were paid for certain articles and permitted this action so as to benefit favored persons who had dealings with the department. That it is entirely political animus which has moved the Commissioners of Accounts in this action is proved by the fact that they have limited their investigation to the time that I was connected with the department—something less than three years.

**No Foundation for Charges.**

There is not the slightest foundation in fact for the charge that the Police Department or myself, or those who furnished supplies, (all of whom are well-known persons of good repute,) were concerned in dealings with the department that carried unusual profits. It will be borne in mind that the Commissioners of Accounts do not pretend or claim that the articles enumerated in their itemized bill were not in fact furnished to the department, and that they were necessary for the use of the department.

For the past year it has been understood that the Commissioners of Accounts were conducting an examination of the different departments of the city, and a special appropriation of $100,000 was voted to them for this purpose. The public is concerned in the question whether such an inquiry was conducted in good faith or whether the so-called investigation should be made subservient to the needs of partisan politics. It can judge of the motives by the manner of the work. If the Commissioners were honest with the public as disinterested public officers and did not intend to endeavor to prejudice the electors of this city at this time, they would have made their report more promptly. If they meant to be fair to the parties concerned, they would have called some of the merchants who supplied the articles complained of and examined them as to their charges. They would have sought for and made public evidence as to the methods of business which prevailed in the department for the last twenty years. If these things had been done, the alleged excessive charges would be seen by any fair-minded man to have been impossible.

**Tammany Not Responsible.**

At no time in the past twenty years has the Tammany Hall organization been responsible in any way for the conduct of the Police Department. The management of the department is intrusted by law to four Commissioners, and the work of the Commissioners in some respects is subdivided among committees known as the Committee on "Elections," "Repairs and Supplies," and "Pensions." Shortly after becoming connected with the department I was made Chairman of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies. My investigations showed that the parties furnishing supplies, making repairs, &c., had been dealing with the department for a great many years. The bookkeepers and requisition clerks had also been connected with the department for years. I made no changes in the system of procuring supplies, which system was as follows:

All requisitions for repairs or supplies of any kind that are needed in the department are first made to the clerk in charge of that bureau, whose duty it is to examine into the requisitions and also to make comparisons with previous requisitions for like articles, if any such had been asked for. The papers would afterward be presented to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies and would then be referred by the Chairman to Gen. Ely S. Parker, with directions to investigate the necessity for such repairs and supplies, and to also ascertain the probable cost thereof, and report his findings in writing. In most every case a report made by Gen. Parker in writing will be found attached to and made a part of the different requisitions, and these papers, which are records of the Police Department and which have undoubtedly been in the hands of the Commissioners of Accounts, show that no articles were made for repairs or supplies of any kind the amount paid was less than the amount ascertained and estimated by him.

Gen. Parker was a trusted public employe, retained in the department without regard to his political faith for many years, and was well qualified for the duties assigned to him.

Bids would then be required for the doing of the repairs or furnishing of the necessary supplies, except in some instances where the quantity was so small or the necessity so imperative that a resort to competitive bids was impracticable. In those cases the amount paid never exceeded the amount estimated by Gen. Parker.

Before paying bills of any kind which would be presented for repairs done or supplies furnished, Gen. Parker, as well as the requisition clerk, would satisfy himself of the quantity of each bill and of the delivery of the articles enumerated therein.

The bills would afterward be passed on and ordered paid by the Police Commissioners. With this action, the matter passed entirely out of the hands of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, as all bills against the department are paid by the Treasurer thereof on the certified warrant of the duplicate vouchers forwarded to the Controller's office, where the same are fully scrutinized and examined by the auditor of that department. It seems incredible that under those conditions excessive charges could prevail unnoticed and unchallenged for any length of time. No books are kept by the Committee on Repairs and Supplies or any other committee, except such as are kept by the regular clerks of the department. The appropriation made for the Police Department during my term of office is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1892 | $5,045,468.31 |
| 1893 | 5,309,886.04 |
| 1894 | 5,139,147.64 |
| Total | $15,494,501.99 |

and from this amount there was set aside for repairs and supplies:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1892 | $80,109.35 |
| 1893 | 82,000.00 |
| 1894 | 100,000.00 |
| 1895 | 90,000.00 |

The present Commissioners have asked for $127,413 for the repairs and supplies of the department for the coming year.

**Appropriation Not Exceeded.**

The appropriation for the Police Department is given to it in bulk, and I am not aware that the department, since my connection therewith, ever exceeded such appropriation; in fact, the records show that there was an unexpended balance of appropriation in each of those years. The appropriation for the department is subdivided into different funds, and if bills in excess of the amount which was set aside for a specific purpose were in excess of the amount so set apart, those bills would not be paid until that particular fund was made good. Section 262 of the Consolidation act shows conclusively that the Police Department has sole charge of the appropriations made for the department, and are authorized by law to make all its expenditures and to determine the kind and character thereof.

Section 262 says: "The Police Department, through its Treasurer, and in pursuance with the orders, rules, and regulations of the board, shall pay all salaries and wages to the officers and members of the Police Department and force as established by authority of law, and all bills, claims, and obligations duly incurred by or by authority of said board, and the Controller shall pay over to the Treasurer of the Police Department on the requisition of the Board of Police the total amount annually estimated, levied, raised, and appropriated for the support and maintenance of the Police Department and force from time to time, and in such sums as shall be required, not exceeding one-twelfth part of said total annual amount in any one month, and the Treasurer of Police, if required by the Controller, shall transmit to the Department of Finance each month duplicate vouchers for the payment of all sums of money made on account of the Police Department during each month. The Board of Police shall procure and pay for all printing, books, blanks, paper, and other articles of stationery required for the administration and business of the department in each bureau thereof."

It will be observed that repairs and supplies can be ordered only as authorized by the Board of Police, or in pursuant of its orders, rules, and regulations, and that the kind, quantity, and quality of supplies is under the control of the department. The stationery throughout the department was of the best good quality, and as to whether it was procured through competition prior to my term of office I am unable to say. I do know, however, that beginning with the year 1893, I caused samples to be procured of envelopes of all sizes, and of all different blanks and other papers used in the department, and required the stationery clerk to furnish me with an estimate, as near as he could, of the quantity of each kind that would be required during the year. I was told it would be almost impossible to get at any such estimate. Nevertheless I insisted upon it, with the result that bids were finally asked to cover the samples produced from a number of well-known firms in that line of business. When the bids were received, it was found that Martin B. Brown was lower on some of the items than William P. Mitchell on others, and the Jordan Stationery Company on others. This system prevailed during my continuance in the department. The Commissioners of Accounts, in the effort to sustain their conclusions, have selected several items of supplies furnished the department, and made a comparison of the prices paid therefor with what they claim the same could have been purchased for.

**Statements in Refutation.**

In spite of the limited time, I have taken occasion to procure statements from some of the persons who have furnished supplies which were the subject of criticism by the Commissioners of Accounts, and I believe it will appear to every fair-minded business man that the statements here made by those who furnished the goods are correct, that the figures so presented by the Commissioners are worthless, are not based on facts, and are only presented at this time for political purposes.

With reference to the items referred to in said report as having been furnished by Martin B. Brown, permit me to say that this firm has done business with the Police Department for the past twenty years; that they have always successfully underbid all competitors, and that the manner and method of furnishing the supplies during my term of office, and the prices charged therefor, prevail at the present time in the department, except where an inferior article or quality is supplied.

With a flourish of trumpets it was announced early last Fall that the printing of The City Record was going to some person other than the Martin B. Brown Company after the 1st of January, when the present administration would be in charge of the affairs of the city. However, we find some time later that the work of printing The City Record was awarded to the Brown Company, Mayor Strong making the remark at the time that no other firm in the city could compete with it. Recently the present Commissioners awarded to this firm the printing of the ballots for the coming election at the sum of $45,000, or over $5,400 in excess of the price paid by the Commissioners who preceded the present board.

Regarding the item referred to as having been supplied by Mr. Mitchell, 20,000 envelopes, for which the department paid $118, and which it is claimed could be supplied for $47, it is well to state that the item is selected from a large number, over 100,000 being supplied by Mr. Mitchell in accordance with a competitive bid, his bid being lower than that of the Martin B. Brown Company or the Jordan Stationery Company. The envelopes were of special size, 5½x12½, and were specially manufactured for Mr. Mitchell by the firm of Logan, Swifter & Bingham of Worcester, Mass. The voucher shows that he paid $79.50 to said firm for the 20,000 envelopes referred to, and that it cost $1 a thousand to do the printing that was required on the outside of each of the envelopes, and that they cost him net $99.50. He was then required to put them in bundles of 25 each, box them up, and deliver them at the Police Department, and his charge for the envelopes, including all the work mentioned, was $118.50, the profit, therefore, on the work being very small.

**Supplies at the Old Prices.**

Only within the past forty-eight hours a large quantity of envelopes were delivered to the department at figures practically the same as always charged by said firm, and on an order similar to those heretofore issued in the department during my connection therewith, notwithstanding the fact that the market prices of most of the articles used by the department are lower at the present time than they were in the years 1892 and 1893.

The charge that Messrs. Terrell & Vroom, who supplied stationary wardrobes at a cost of $11, and who did some additional painting at a cost of $2 each, charged an excessive amount, is amply refuted by the statement of Mr. Terrell under oath, showing the kind and character of the work. He says that the wardrobes were furnished for the price quoted after a contract had been made with him by the late Ely S. Parker on behalf of the department; that the wardrobes furnished were strongly built, and that they differ from light, portable closets, which could have been furnished for about $8 or $9, and that the profit made by his firm did not exceed $2.

The firm of Peters, Calhoun & Co. also mentioned in the report, have been furnishing the Police Department with supplies for a number of years.

**As to the Skeg Irons.**

The utter worthlessness of the report of the Commissioners of Accounts is such that it could have been disposed of by referring simply to the items said to have been furnished by William B. Leddy. The items mentioned by the Commissioners are selected out of a number of items amounting in the aggregate to over ninety that were delivered to the department during the year 1895. The total value of all work and supplies furnished by him for the department did not exceed $750. Included in the selection is a charge of $18 for twelve skeg irons, the cost of which the Commissioners say, under competitive bids should be $1.44, showing thereby that the excessive percentage paid, as to true market value, was 1,250 per cent. It is evident that the Commissioners believed Leddy a convenient person to single out as a medium for their attack, as he has been dead for some time. Mr. Leddy's executor, however, is alive, and is in possession of the books of accounts kept by Mr. Leddy. They plainly show that, instead of furnishing twelve skeg irons as stated by the Commissioners of Accounts, twelve dozen were furnished for $18, or at the rate of about 12 cents each, and that the profit thereon, after carting same to Pier A, North River, was only 72 cents. The affidavit of Mr. Leddy's executor is herewith attached, as well as a statement made to me in writing, and some under oath by reputable business men relative to the goods supplied by them to the Police Department. It is now sought to reflect not only upon myself as one of the Commissioners of the Board of Police, but upon the manufacturers and dealers who sold their goods to the department under its rules and regulations at fair prices, and without collusion, connivance, or fraud of any kind. Most of them are gentlemen whom I have never met.

**Running Expenses Should Be Less.**

Let me say that, further, $90,000 was the greatest sum appropriated in any one year during my term of office for the repairs and supplies of the department. The department as it now exists is greatly lessened in numbers, and the actual running expenses thereof should be considerably less than heretofore. If, as alleged, the preceding Board of Commissioners paid excessive prices for any of the articles furnished, then the present Commissioners are conducting the department in a more economical manner, does it not seem strange that $37,000 more should be required for the purchasing of repairs and purchasing of supplies this year?

In conclusion it would appear that the Commissioners of Accounts practically concede that the $15,494,000 appropriated to the department for 1892, 1893, and 1894 were honestly expended in the main, and only question purchases to the amount of about $20,000. This sum they allege was lost to the department by reason of excessive prices being charged for different articles. That there was no such overcharge or loss to the city is made evident by the facts I have shown. The allegations are false in every item and particular. They are refuted by every witness, by every voucher, and by every fact. They are not supported by colorable or circumstantial evidence sufficient to indicate that they were made in mistaken but honest good faith. They are the work of the false witness, and their publication is a crime committed in the name of the reform that has become in the public mind synonymous with reckless extravagance, misrepresentation, and political conspiracy. JOHN C. SHEEHAN.

**In Support of Mr. Sheehan.**

The first affidavit is that of Robert F. Hitchman, who succeeded to the business of William B. Leddy, by whom he was employed as salesman at the time the sales were made to the Police Department. Mr. Hitchman says the price charged by Mr. Leddy to the Police Department for goods was the same as made to other customers. The "skeg irons" which the Commissioners of Accounts said were sold at 1,250 per cent. above market value Mr. Hitchman falls to identify. He says no such articles are known to the trade. He says, however, that Mr. Leddy sold to the department twelve dozen "blind irons, special," which answer the description of the skeg irons, and which were sold at $1.50 a dozen, which is said to be a fair price.

Merrill & Baker say the charge of $3.75 for three gross of pens is fair, and deny that the Commissioners could purchase the kind furnished for $1.

The Peters & Calhoun Company say the prices paid them are the same as would be charged by any other reputable house, and say they can buy goods at the prices cited by the Commissioners they will give up manufacturing.

Mr. Kelso, manager for Martin B. Brown, says the figures given to the Commissioners for comparison with charges of his firm are far below the cost of manufacture; that books were offered below the cost of binding, taking no account of paper, composition, and presswork.

Mr. Sheehan's list of witnesses in support of his statement is concluded by the affidavit of John V. Berry, a statistician, who says he cannot "believe any reputable public accountant can be the author of such distortion of facts as can be shown between the published reports and the actual transactions as taken from the books of merchants who furnished supplies." His affidavit is made up of a series of interviews with merchants from whom supplies were bought, all of whom indignantly deny that they made any overcharge for goods sold to the Police Department.

## MR. TERRY STANDS BY HIS REPORT.

### Commissioner of Accounts Reiterates the Truth of His Charges.

In reply to Mr. Sheehan's statement, Commissioner Terry told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES last evening that there were substantial inaccuracies in it, and that many of its assertions would not hold water.

"As to the matter of appropriations, it is true," said Mr. Terry, "that there was always an unexpended balance left at the end of each year. Why, one year the books show that there were 24 cents on hand. Then again, 98 per cent. of the appropriations went for the payment of salaries of policemen and others.

"As to envelopes, where Mitchell furnished the old board with 20,000 for $118, Stewart, Warren & Co. offered to supply the same quantity of the same grade and style for $47. As to the ballots, there is no room for comparison, for this year's form is much more expensive than that heretofore used.

"In our efforts to find what ruling market prices had been, and to see if a proper figure had been paid, we tried to find out what the Police Board had been charged for similar goods. Samples were furnished us by the present Police Commissioners and shown by us to several of the most reputable business houses in this city. We were authorized by the Police Board to assure these dealers and manufacturers that if their prices were satisfactory, they would be called upon by the board to supply the indicated articles.

"We got the prices shown by our report and gave the Police Board the benefit of them. As a proof of the satisfactory character of these bids, orders have been placed by the Police Board during the past week for many articles at the prices obtained by us. Commissioner Andrews writes us, and Col. Grant says the same thing, that they are buying envelopes at our figures.

"I know that Mr. Sheehan says that orders have recently been placed by the board at old prices, but that must be a mistake. Probably early last week, before the Commissioners had our figures, they had placed an order under the old conditions.

"We have prepared a tabulated statement, which shows the various articles which were printed for the old board by Martin B. Brown & Co., together with Brown's original price, and his subsequent offer:

| Article. | Brown's Price Paid by Former Board Per 1,000. | His Bid of May 31, 1895, to Present Board Per 1,000. | Price Bid to Us and Stated in Our Report Per 1,000. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Blank No. 8 | $3.50 | 90 | 92 |
| Blank No. 9 | 3.00 | 90 | 92 |
| Blank No. 10 | 3.00 | 90 | 92 |
| Blank No. 11 | 3.00 | 90 | 92 |
| Blank No. 13 | 3.00 | 90 | 92 |
| Blank No. 47 | 14.00 | $4.75 | $4.85 |
| Blank No. 48 | 10.00 | 6.00 | 6.10 |
| Blank No. 50, small | 10.00 | 2.50 | 2.75 |
| Blank No. 50, large | 15.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| Blank No. 56, small | 17.50 | 4.30 | 4.80 |
| Blank No. 57 | 12.00 | 5.10 | 5.75 |
| Blank No. 61 | 12.50 | 4.50 | 5.50 |
| Blank No. 110 | 70 and 75 | 29.00 | 38.00 |
| Blank No. 136 | 7.00 | 2.70 | 3.00 |
| Blank No. 138 | 4.50 | 1.50 | 1.65 |
| Blank No. 159 | 20.00 | 10.75 | 15.25 |
| Blank No. 165 | 3.00 | 90 | 92 |
| Blank No. 167 | 3.00 | 90 | 92 |
| Blank No. 168 | 10.00 | 3.25 | 4.50 |

"In Brown's bid for forty-nine articles the price for forty-three of them to us was less than one-half of what he charged the old board.

"In the matter of 'skeg irons,' we find that the price charged was $18 a dozen, and we can get them for 12 cents each. Now, Mr. Sheehan says the lot must have been a gross, and not a dozen. As only one 'skeg iron' goes to a boat, and there are still two or three on hand, the 'gross' theory seems improbable. These irons were furnished by a Mr. Leddy, who is now dead, and his executor says he finds twelve dozen 'blind irons, special,' on the books, but that we find quite another matter and in no way connected with the 'skegs.'

"Mr. Sheehan also gives out the statement that Mr. Berry, a statistician, sought information from us, and was refused, and that we also refused to show him any vouchers. We don't know Mr. Berry, nor have we any knowledge of his calling on us, but we do remember an incident which may be connected with that person. A man called on the Police Commissioners one day and asked for information about purchases and vouchers, saying he was a reporter for The New-York Sun.

"For some reason unknown to us, he was refused, but there was a person present who is intimately connected with us, and who observed this seeker for information closely. We received a call from this same person a few days later, when he said he was connected with The Financial News. The individual who had seen our caller impersonating a daily paper at Police Headquarters was present and recognized the caller.

"As we do not keep the vouchers of the different departments in our office, but go about from one department to another to make examinations, we were obliged to refuse the alleged reporter. He called a second time, and asked the names of firms that had tendered bids, and these, I believe, were given him.

"Now, as to the matter of the Tadella pens, G. Radford Kelso, manager for Martin B. Brown, says they are worth $3.25 for three gross, while Styles & Cash, who are the agents for the pen, which is of foreign manufacture, offer to supply the gross for just $1.

"Mr. Kelso, in his letter, criticises items to the amount of only $422.61, and neglects to touch upon other items, mentioned in our report, aggregating $3,136.27. We only got bids on such articles as could easily be identified, and which were clearly specified in the old vouchers."

In conclusion, Mr. Terry said it had been common in many departments to so word applications for bids that only one firm could submit tenders, and so competition was shut out.

**West New-York Catholic Church.**

WEST NEW-YORK, N. J., Oct. 27.—The new Catholic Church of Our Lady of Help of Christian was dedicated to-day by Bishop Wigger. The mass was celebrated by Father Berghold, the rector. Father Weyland of St. Nicholas Church, Jersey City, was deacon, and Father Griff of the Holy Family Church, Union Hill, subdeacon. The new edifice is a handsome stone structure, and cost $18,000. It is built on the highest point in Hudson County.

## THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Lillian Walrath's complaint.—Lillian Walrath has decided to suspend her season until she is satisfied that she can play "Honor" without further trouble, and she proposes to hold Augustin Daly responsible for the losses she sustains by this action on her part. In a letter to the editor of THE NEW-YORK TIMES she says: "Will you be kind enough to give publicity to a statement of certain facts which compel me, although legally entitled to play my play, 'Honor,' from favorable impression when recently produced, to appeal through the press for a little sympathy in my behalf from those interested in a just cause? I engaged a good company and carefully presented the play about, as there was no doubt as to copyright. Mr. Daly (a powerful manager) has gone further than trying to establish his imagined rights; he has harassed and persecuted me to such an extent since a verdict was given in my favor that the signing of the discharge has been delayed, and it seems will be delayed indefinitely, although Judge Barrett has declared that nothing can alter his decision. But I am now in this unenviable position that I declare that I shall make no further attempts to continue the tour until my play is beyond all question mine to use unmolested. Mr. Daly can play it, (but it seems I cannot,) so I am now ready to compromise with all who are under contract to me, and shall resume my management only when I see a clear field, either for the piece in question or one of the many others I have ready, offered me by prominent authors. But I hold Mr. Daly responsible for my losses and shall devote my time to testing the case."

—Koster & Bial's Concert.—The fourth of the grand Sunday night concerts, under the direction of Gustav Kerker, was given at Koster & Bial's last night before an audience that filled that big music hall and which was very demonstrative in its applause. The leading soloists were Lucille Saunders, mezzo-soprano; Will S. Rising, tenor, and Jules Levy, cornet virtuoso, and each was complimented by several encores. Among the principal numbers rendered by Mr. Kerker's fine orchestra were the overture to "Stradella," Flotow; "Faust" fantasie, Gounod; "Hearts and Flowers," Tobani; "Air de Ballet," Hommer; "A Night in Frolic," fantasie of the drinking songs, Mores; "Toreador et Andalance," Rubinstein; and "Fata Morgana," Strauss, all of which were received with hearty applause by the audience. The concerts are to be continued every Sunday night during the season.

—Peter F. Dailey Coming.—At the close of May Irwin's engagement at the Bijou, which has only two more weeks to run, Peter F. Dailey will take possession and produce for the first time his new farce by John J. McNally, "The Night Clerk," which has proved very successful in other cities. His engagement is for four weeks, with the privilege to extending it to eight should his entertainment suit New-York. A number of good attractions have been secured to follow him. The report that "Gentleman Joe" has been secured by other managers in this city is not true. Rudolph Aronson is now in London negotiating for this play, which he expects to secure for the Bijou, as well as two other successful plays that have held the stage in London and elsewhere for several months.

—Election Day Matinées.—For some unexplained reason election day has become in this city one of the best matinée days of the season. Possibly it is because so many persons are idle, with nowhere to go and nothing to do, on that day. At all events, given good weather, the theatres are always crowded on the afternoon of election day. Augustin Daly has already announced a special matinée of "Hansel and Gretel" on that day, and other announcements made are of special matinées of "Christopher, Jr.," at the Empire, and "The Sporting Duchess" at the Academy. Most of the other theatres will probably fall into line with their proclamations during the present week.

—The German Grand Opera.—An extra season of grand opera in German, consisting of ten performances—eight evenings and two matinées—will begin at the Metropolitan Opera House, under the direction of Abbey and Grau, Thursday evening, Dec. 5. Subscriptions for these extra performances will be received at the Opera House until next Friday, after which that part of the house not sold will be held for the sale of single seats. Subscribers for the entire season of grand opera desiring to subscribe for the extra performances will be entitled to the usual rebate.

—To Begin Wednesday Matinées.—So great is the demand for seats to witness "The Heart of Maryland," at the Herald Square Theatre, that the management has decided to begin a series of Wednesday matinées next week, making the charge for seats but two-thirds of the regular price charged Saturday afternoon. Manager Evans expects by this action to attract a great many playgoers whose purses are not sufficiently filled to justify them in purchasing tickets at the full price. The tariff for the Saturday matinées will remain unchanged.

—Two Matinées a Week.—During the run of "The Shop Girl" at Palmer's Theatre matinées will be given on Wednesday as well as Saturday afternoons. The advance sale of seats is very large, and the burlesque will be seen for the first time to-night by a very numerous audience.


# W. & J. SLOANE

*Important Sale.*

**500 ROLLS**

Best English and American

**BODY BRUSSELS**

AT

**$1.00 per yard**

BEGINNING

THIS WEEK

An unusual opportunity presented to secure the

BEST GOODS

IN

LATEST PATTERNS

AT A

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

BROADWAY, 18TH AND 19TH STS.


## LOSS FOR REPUBLICANS

### In Brooklyn Their Registration Lighter than That of Democrats.

### MR. WURSTER TRIES TO BUILD HOPE

### Recruits Rapidly Joining the Shepard Forces—Republicans Numerous Among Them and Enthusiastic.

The leading politicians of Brooklyn devoted Sunday to statistics. They went over the registration figures by districts and wards, and the Republicans and Democrats came to conclusions which did not agree by any means.

The former were satisfied that the falling off in the registration meant that the Democrats had not turned out as strongly as in previous years. The Democrats were greatly encouraged by the opposite belief, of course.

Frederick W. Wurster, the Republican nominee for Mayor, spent the day at the Hanover Club, where he and several friends compared the figures. They paid no attention to the registration of 1894, but they found that the registration for 1895 had fallen about 9,000 below that of 1893, the year in which the reform movement was started by Edward M. Shepard and William J. Gaynor. Mr. Wurster made his comparison, therefore, with the figures of 1893, and he informed a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday that the decrease meant that the Democrats had suffered most.

"It means," said Mr. Wurster, "that the Republican loss is about 35 per cent., while that of the Democrats is about 65 per cent."

Mr. Wurster did not explain how he reached this result, but he felt perfectly happy over his figures.

Clarence A. Barrow, the Deputy Fire Commissioner, based his comparison upon the figures of 1893, when Mayor Schieren was elected. He said he had taken the Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fifth Wards, strong Republican wards, and found that the decrease over 1893 was only 8-10 of 1 per cent.

He found that the six strong Democratic wards, the Second, Fifth, Sixth, Tenth, Twelfth, and Fourteenth, showed a falling off of 11 per cent. In the close wards, such as the Fourth and Eleventh, the falling off, he says, was 6 8-10 per cent., and in the Sixth and Fourteenth Wards, strong Democratic wards, the falling off, Mr. Barrow declares, was 12½ per cent., while in the two strong Republican wards, the Nineteenth and Twenty-third, the falling off was only 1 7-10 per cent.

"It is a noticeable fact," said a politician to the reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "that, taking the vote of 1893 as a comparison, the increase in registration in 1895 is in the Eighth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth Wards. These wards are strong wards in the interest of consolidation, and the increase this year over that of 1893 means that the consolidation movement is becoming stronger."

After going over the wards carefully, the following results were arrived at, the table giving the decrease and increase by wards:

| Democratic. Ward. | Dec. | Inc. | Republican. Ward. | Dec. | Inc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Second | 199 | | First | 514 | |
| Fourth | 293 | | Third | 238 | |
| Fifth | 367 | | Seventh | 629 | |
| Sixth | 560 | | Thirteenth | 408 | |
| Eighth | 157 | | Fifteenth | 74 | |
| Ninth | 409 | | Sixteenth | 550 | |
| Tenth | 316 | | Nineteenth | 356 | |
| Eleventh | 277 | | Twentieth | 403 | |
| Twelfth | 174 | | Twenty-first | 549 | |
| Fourteenth | 355 | | Twenty-second | 547 | |
| Seventeenth | 296 | | Twenty-third | 781 | |
| Eighteenth | 207 | | Twenty-fifth | 134 | |
| Twenty-fourth | 111 | | Twenty-sixth | 168 | |
| Twenty-ninth | | 75 | Twenty-sev'th | 53 | |
| Thirtieth | | 9 | Twenty-eighth | | 62 |
| Thirty-first | 201 | | | | |
| Totals | 3,092 | 84 | Totals | 5,354 | 62 |

Republican decrease, 5,354, less Republican increase, 62, making a net decrease of 5,292.

Democratic decrease, 3,692, less Democratic increase, 84, making a net decrease of 3,608.

These figures show that the Republicans have a larger decrease by 1,684 than their Democratic friends.

The Republican wards represent 331 districts, and the Democratic wards 246 districts. The average loss per district for the Republicans is 16.17, and the average loss per district for the Democrats is 15, showing that the Republicans have made a greater loss by 1.17 per cent than the Democrats.

There are some leading politicians who claim that the decrease in registration means that only those persons failed to register who register only in Guebnatorial and Presidential years, as well as some who were ashamed to register, owing to physical disability, which they did not care to have noted in the registry books.

Both parties say that the registration this year is a bona fide registration, as everything possible has been done to avoid colonization. The census books which are now prepared by law in the lodging houses make it impossible, it is said, for any colonization in these places. The openly fraudulent manner in which registration was conducted in the old town of Gravesend under John Y. McKane, is shown up under the new system of registration, which is now under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of Election. When John Y. McKane was ruler of Gravesend, in 1893, the registration was 6,218. Under the Commissioners of Election the registration this year is 1,994, showing a decrease in this old town, now the Thirty-first Ward, of 4,224.

The Shepard movement seems to be gaining strength in all parts of the city. Everybody appears to be talking of Mr. Shepard and the Mayoralty. A prominent police official, a Republican, speaking to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, said:

"It begins to look very blue for Wurster. I'm sorry, for I want to see Wurster win; but there is no getting away from the truth. If I have met one Republican, I have met twenty, who are going to vote for Shepard. They look at the matter in this way: 'Of the three candidates—Wurster, Grout, and Shepard—which in my opinion, conscientiously, and without bias, is the best man for the city at large and for the taxpayer in particular?' Now, that is the question they have been asking themselves, and they all answer it the same way—'Shepard.'

"I'll be a disappointed man if Shepard isn't at least second in the race. Who will be first, I could not guess."

Prominent physicians of Brooklyn have indorsed the candidacy of Dr. George R. Kuhn, the Democratic reform nominee for Coroner. Some of the physicians who have declared for Dr. Kuhn are Dr. Charles Jewett, Dr. George R. Fowler, Dr. F. H. Clark, Dr. Robert L. Dickinson, Dr. O. A. Gordon, Dr. John Byrne, Dr. George C. Jeffrey, and Dr. D. G. Bodkin.

The last week of the campaign begins to-day, and it is expected it will be a very busy one, as many meetings are slated for the week.

## LABOR UNION AGAINST WILLIAMS

### Tart Comment by Organized Labor Leaders on the ex-Inspector's Candidacy—Populist Robinson Condemned.

Delegate Bogert of Typographical Union No. 6 reported yesterday to the Central Labor Union on the movement that was started against the candidacy of ex-Police Inspector Williams for Senator in the Twelfth Senatorial District.

This brought nearly all the delegates to their feet, and several began talking all together, but the Chair called them to order.

Bogert said that at a conference of labor men, held on Tuesday evening last, at 88 Second Avenue, a committee was appointed to arrange about holding a large conference of all labor unions to-morrow evening, at 110 Third Avenue, to push along the campaign against Williams.

"We want," he continued, "a thoroughly representative meeting, and are gratified to see that all labor organizations are with us. They don't want a man elected who was the most notorious clubber in existence and the very toughest kind of a tough. I want the Central Labor Union to indorse our plan."

"We want," said Delegate Hoadly of the electrical workers, "all kinds of citizens at the meeting, because I want every one to realize what kind of man Williams is. What would such a man do for us if he were sent to Albany?"

"He will club you," said a voice in the body of the hall.

"I think," Hoadly continued, "you have seen enough of the man to know how he would act toward organized labor if elected. I judge of the man by his record."

These last words drew a cheer with hisses and groans for Williams, and a delegate remarked, "What a 'gall', he has!"

"The sublime nerve of this man puzzles me," observed Delegate Lloyd of the tin and sheet-iron workers. "In fact, I rather admire his nerve, although I don't want him to be elected. The people in his district are workingmen, and he hasn't worked for his living for years. I trust that the voters will so impress their opinions upon him that he will fly to Japan to cultivate his lofty nerve."

Delegate Edwards of the Hexagon Labor Club took the Central Labor Union to task for lukewarmness in opposing ex-Inspector Williams. He said: "I am against Williams, but I'd like to see some action taken. I was at a truck meeting to denounce Williams the other night, but I couldn't find a Central Labor Union man there. It might have been a Goo Goo meeting for anything I know."

Several more speeches were made by other delegates against Mr. Williams, and then the Central Labor Union indorsed the call for an anti-Williams labor conference to-morrow evening.

Delegate Bogert then wanted to get the meeting to indorse the candidacy of Richard Van Horn and of Amos Cummings. Several delegates immediately declared that they would support Mr. Cummings as a friend of labor, and wrangled with others who held that the Central Labor Union should not indorse any political candidate. It might denounce those who are enemies of labor, but to indorse would be drifting into politics.

Then Mr. Bogert reminded the meeting that on the previous Sunday the Central Labor Union had referred the question of indorsing Mr. Cummings to Typographical Union No. 6. That organization had promptly indorsed him.

"It's very little that Typographical Union No. 6 can do," said a delegate.

The Chair called him to order, and Delegate Edwards said that if the Central Labor Union wanted to indorse political candidates, he could furnish a list of names of fifty good men. The meeting decided not to indorse any political candidates.

A delegate said that David Robinson, the Populist leader in Morrisania, was a Populist candidate for Controller, and wanted to have him denounced as an enemy of labor.

"He is a rank Socialist," remarked another delegate. The delegates decided to condemn Robinson as an enemy of labor.

**Musician Hagedorn Married.**

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 27.—Otto Hagedorn, thirty-two years old, of 71 East Fourth Street, New-York, and Mrs. Katy Brand, thirty-nine years old, of 245 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, were married this afternoon by Justice Geiger. They returned at once to New-York. Mr. Hagedorn is a musician.

You've noticed that peculiar bend of neck and shoulder inseparable from a well trained housefootman.

Our ready-to-wear livery for these "second-men" is cut to fit that peculiarity—a difficult tailoring feat.

Made from imported black, blue, green or claret cloth, with burnished or silver plated buttons; a waistcoat of Valentian stripe, or red military cloth—trousers piped as taste dictates.

Coat $18; Waistcoats $4.50 and $5; Trousers $9; piping $1.

Noiseless shoes, kid and patent leather, $2.25.

Stable livery, winter and summer outdoor livery, as well as indoor—made with attention to all the little niceties.

ROGERS PEET & CO

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FOR THE DINING-ROOM.

It is not a question of money, so much as of taste and careful thought in buying the proper furnishings for a dining-room. It will pay you to visit us. We are showing many new and exceptionally handsome designs in sideboards and china closets. They are mostly in oak, or oak with the Flemish finish, and mahogany. The finish of our furniture is superior; the construction cannot be improved. Our reputation is at stake, as the maker. All at the manufacturing price.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.


## SILKS.

### FANCY SILKS.

7,500 yards of Novelty Silks, at 50 cents a yard.

5,500 yards of Figured Satins, dark, medium and light colors, at 65 cents.

4,000 yards of Rich Novelties, several designs, at $1.00 per yard.

### BLACK SILKS.

500 pieces of Black Satins, from 65 cents to $1.25 per yard; prices considerably lower than manufacturer's cost.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

### Fashionable Bouclé.

For immediate sale, a large line of genuine French Bouclé, in handsome colorings:

Red and Black, Blue and Black;

Brown and Black, Green and Black;

Olive and Black, Grey and Black.

These are a special purchase at the Eleventh Street store, and are marked 75 cents per yard.

Remnant tables, on the Main Floor, filled with choice lengths of Novelties, Cheviots, Dress Goods and Cloakings, at very low prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

### THE SOCIAL WORLD.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Baldwin and the Misses Baldwin, who have been abroad since early last June, arrived in London a few days ago, and will sail for New-York the second week in November. Having rented their town house on East Fifty-seventh Street for two years, they will spend the early portion of the Winter at one of the hotels on Upper Fifth Avenue, and later will go to California, where Mr. Baldwin owns a ranch.

It is possible that Mr. and Mrs. Franklin W. Smith, Miss Nina Smith, and Mr. George Stuart Smith will not occupy Villa Zorayda, their Winter home at St. Augustine, the coming season. Should they decide not to go South, there will be regret among the persons of fashion who usually visit Florida, for Mrs. Smith's musicale teas, luncheons, dinners, and other functions have been among the important events in the old town.

Mrs. Ward McAllister and Miss Louise McAllister will close their cottage at Newport to-morrow and return to town for the Winter.

Miss Anna Parker, daughter of

Monday
October 28-1895

# The New-York Times.

Part Two
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## STATE ELECTIONS NOV. 5

### A Dozen States to Vote for Their General Officers.

### EIGHT GOVERNORS TO BE CHOSEN

**Candidates of All Parties for All the Offices in All the States—Previous Votes Cast in the Several States.**

The closing State elections of the year will be held on Tuesday, Nov. 5. They are comparatively few in number, but some of them are important, as will be seen from the subjoined list of the States in which they are to occur. THE NEW-YORK TIMES this morning presents the full lists of the candidates of all parties for the State officers to be chosen, and a statement of the recent votes cast in the several States.

**ILLINOIS.**

A special election for Representative in Congress will be held in the Eighteenth District of Illinois, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Frederick Remann, Republican, who was chosen last November, receiving 16,659 votes, to 14,089 for Lane, Democrat; 2,029 for Brooks, Populist, and 778 for Kepley, Prohibitionist. The candidates now are: Edward Lane, Democrat; W. F. L. Hadley, Republican; G. S. Culp, Populist.

**IOWA.**

Iowa will elect its full list of State officers and the Legislature, which will choose a United States Senator to succeed William B. Allison, Republican, whose term will expire March 3, 1897. The candidates for State officers are:

**Democratic.**

Governor—Washington Irving Babb.
Lieutenant Governor—Samuel L. Bestow.
Superintendent of Instruction—Lyman B. Parshall.
Railroad Commissioner—George Jenkins.
Judge of the Supreme Court—Josiah Given.

**People's Party.**

Governor—Sylvester Crane.
Lieutenant Governor—A. R. Starritt.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—L. B. Yaber.
Railroad Commissioner—E. J. Stason.
Judge of the Supreme Court—T. W. Ivery.

**Prohibition.**

Governor—Frank Bacon.
Lieutenant Governor—M. W. Atwood.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Mrs. L. D. Carhart.
Railroad Commissioner—H. F. Johns.
Judge of the Supreme Court—J. W. Rodgers.

The vote of Iowa in recent elections has been as follows:

| Year. | Office. | Dem. | Rep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1894 | Secretary of State | 149,490 | 229,576 |
| 1893 | Governor | 174,793 | 207,159 |
| 1892 | President | 196,419 | 219,384 |

| Year. | Office. | Pop. | Proh. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1894 | Secretary of State | 34,907 | 7,457 |
| 1893 | Governor | 23,511 | 10,107 |
| 1892 | President | 20,594 | 6,317 |

**KANSAS.**

Kansas will elect a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, to succeed David Martin, Republican, who has been nominated by his party for re-election, and apparently will be generally supported on a non-partisan basis.

**KENTUCKY.**

Kentucky will elect its full list of State officers, and the Legislature, which will choose a United States Senator, to succeed Joseph C. S. Blackburn, whose term will expire March 3, 1897. The candidates for State officers are:

**Democratic.**

Governor—Parker Wat Hardin.
Lieutenant Governor—Richard T. Tyler.
Auditor—L. C. Norman.
Treasurer—R. C. Ford.
Land Register—G. B. Swango.
Attorney General—W. J. Hendrick.
Secretary of State—Henry S. Hale.
Commissioner of Agriculture—Ion B. Nall.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Ed Porter Thompson.
Judge of Court of Appeals—George B. Eastin.

**Republican.**

Governor—William O. Bradley.
Lieutenant Governor—William J. Worthington.
Auditor—Sam H. Stone.
Treasurer—George W. Long.
Land Register—Charles O. Reynolds.
Attorney General—W. S. Taylor.
Secretary of State—Charles Finley.
Commissioner of Agriculture—Lucas Moore.
Commissioner of Public Instruction—W. J. Davidson.
Judge of Court of Appeals—George Durelle.

**People's Party.**

Governor—Thomas S. Pettit.
Lieutenant Governor—John T. Blair.
Treasurer—M. R. Gardner.
Land Register—J. E. Quicksall.
Attorney General—Silas M. Peyton.
Secretary of State—Don Singletary.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—H. H. Farmer.
Commissioner of Agriculture—M. L. Scott.

**Prohibition.**

Governor—T. B. Demaree.
Lieutenant Governor—H. B. Asbury.
Auditor—James M. Ragsdale.
Land Register—S. E. Simpson.
Attorney General—J. B. Finnell.
Secretary of State—Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp.
Commissioner of Agriculture—S. B. Weldon.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Mrs. Josephine K. Henry.

The vote of Kentucky in recent years has been as follows:

| Year. | Office. | Dem. | Rep. | Peo. | Proh. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1892 | President | 175,461 | 135,441 | 23,500 | 6,442 |
| 1892 | Governor | 144,168 | 116,087 | 25,631 | 3,293 |

**MARYLAND.**

Maryland will elect its State officers and the Legislature, which will choose a United States Senator to succeed Charles H. Gibson, Democrat, whose term will expire March 3, 1897. The candidates for State officers are:

**Democratic.**

Governor—John E. Hurst.
Controller—Marion De Kalb Smith.
Attorney General—Charles C. Crothers.

**Republican.**

Governor—Lloyd Lowndes.
Controller—Robert P. Graham.
Attorney General—Harry M. Clabaugh.

**People's Party.**

Governor—Henry F. Andrews.
Controller—S. H. Gibson.
Attorney General—B. W. Monett.

**Prohibition.**

Governor—Joshua Levering.
Controller—J. D. Nicodemus.
Attorney General—W. Frank Tucker.

The vote of Maryland in recent years has been as follows:

| Year. | Office. | Dem. | Rep. | Peo. | Proh. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1893 | Controller | 98,197 | 79,703 | ... | 3,109 |
| 1892 | President | 113,866 | 92,736 | 796 | 5,877 |

**MASSACHUSETTS.**

Massachusetts will elect its full list of State officers and Legislature, and a Representative in Congress from the Sixth District, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William Cogswell, Republican, who was elected in November last, receiving 16,200 votes to 5,747 for Little, Democrat, and 1,772 for Harris, Prohibitionist. The candidates for the Congressional vacancy are:

Democratic—Harvey N. Shepard.
Republican—W. H. Moody.
Socialist-Labor—Michael T. Berry.

The candidates for State officers are:

**Democratic.**

Governor—George Fred Williams.
Lieutenant Governor—James S. Grinnell.
Secretary of State—Edward J. Flynn.
Treasurer—Eben S. Stevens.
Auditor—Alfred C. Whitney.
Attorney General—Henry F. Hurlburt.

**Republican.**

Governor—Frederic T. Greenhalge.
Lieutenant Governor—Roger Wolcott.
Secretary of State—William M. Olin.
Treasurer—Edward Payson Shaw.
Auditor—John W. Kimball.
Attorney General—Hosea M. Knowlton.

**People's Party.**

Governor—Elbridge Gerry Brown.
Lieutenant Governor—Thomas C. Budlington.
Secretary of State—Charles D. Nash.
Treasurer—Martin W. Moran.
Auditor—Andrew H. Paton.
Attorney General—Conrad Reno.

**Prohibition.**

Governor—Edward Kendall.
Lieutenant Governor—Edward S. Rogers.
Secretary of State—Willard O. Wylie.
Treasurer—Wilbur M. Purrington.
Auditor—Hermann F. Regnell.
Attorney General—Frank M. Forbush.

**Socialist-Labor.**

Governor—Moritz E. Ruther.
Lieutenant Governor—Patrick F. O'Neil.
Secretary of State—Joseph F. Maloney.
Treasurer—Charles N. Wentworth.
Auditor—Frederic A. Nagler.
Attorney General—Squire E. Putney.

The people of Massachusetts who are qualified to vote for School Committee, which includes the women, are to vote upon the question whether it is expedient that municipal suffrage be granted to women.

The vote of Massachusetts in recent years has been as follows:

| Year. | Office. | Dem. | Rep. | Peo. | Proh. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1894 | Governor | 123,930 | 189,307 | 9,637 | 9,965 |
| 1893 | Governor | 156,916 | 192,613 | 4,885 | 8,556 |
| 1892 | President | 176,813 | 202,814 | 3,210 | 7,539 |
| 1891 | Governor | 157,982 | 151,515 | 1,772 | 8,968 |

**MISSISSIPPI.**

Mississippi will elect its full list of State officers, and the Legislature, which will choose a United States Senator to succeed James Z. George, Democrat, whose term will expire March 3, 1899. The State officers and Legislature of Mississippi are elected for a four-years term. The candidates for State officers are as follows:

**Democratic.**

Governor—Anselm Joseph McLaurin.
Lieutenant Governor—J. H. Jones.
Secretary of State—J. L. Power.
Auditor—W. D. Holder.
Treasurer—A. Q. May.
Attorney General—Wiley N. Nash.
Superintendent of Public Education—A. A. Kincannon.
Clerk of Supreme Court—E. W. Brown.
Land Commissioner—John M. Simonton.
Revenue Agent—Wirt Adams.

**People's Party.**

Governor—Frank Burkitt.
Lieutenant Governor—S. W. Robinson.
Secretary of State—R. R. Buntin.
Auditor—R. T. Lewis.
Treasurer—W. W. Bolton.
Attorney General—John J. Dennis.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—A. Trottor.
Land Commissioner—N. C. West.

The present State officers were chosen for four years in 1889 practically without opposition, the vote for Governor being: Stone, Democrat, 84,029; scattering, 24. Their terms of office were extended until Jan. 1, 1890, by the Constitutional Convention, which was held in 1890. The last contested election in Mississippi was for Presidential Electors in 1892, and it resulted as follows: Democratic, 40,237; Republican, 1,406; People's Party, 10,256; Prohibitionist, 610.

**NEBRASKA.**

Nebraska will elect a Justice of the Supreme Court and two Regents of the State University, the candidates being as follows:

**Democratic.**

Judge—T. J. Mahoney.
Regents—John H. Ames, W. S. Ashby.

**Free-Silver Democrats.**

Judge—Charles J. Phelps.
Regents—T. W. Blackburn, Robert Kettle.

**Republican.**

Judge—T. L. Norval.
Regents—Charles H. Morrill, H. L. Gould.

**People's Party.**

Judge—Samuel Maxwell.
Regents—Mrs. Ella W. Peattle, James H. Boydston.

The vote of Nebraska in recent years has been as follows:

| Year. | Office. | Dem. | Rep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1894 | Governor | 6,985 | 94,613 |
| 1893 | Judge | 37,545 | 72,632 |
| 1892 | Governor | 44,195 | 78,426 |

| | | Peo.-Dem. | Pro. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1894 | Governor | 97,815 | 4,439 |
| 1893 | Judge | 65,906 | 6,357 |
| 1892 | Governor | 68,617 | 6,235 |

**NEW-JERSEY.**

New-Jersey will elect a Governor, seven State Senators, and the lower house of the State Legislature. The candidates for Governor are:

Democratic—Alexander T. McGill.
Republican—John W. Griggs.
People's Party—William B. Ellis.
Prohibitionist—Henry W. Wilbur.
Socialist-Labor—Joseph B. Keim.

The vote of New-Jersey in recent years has been as follows:

| Year. | Office. | Dem. | Rep. | Peo. | Pro. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1892 | President | 171,042 | 156,068 | 969 | 8,131 |
| 1892 | Governor | 167,257 | 159,632 | 894 | 7,750 |
| 1889 | Governor | 138,245 | 123,992 | ... | 6,853 |

**NEW-YORK.**

New-York will elect its State officers, except Governor and Lieutenant Governor, both branches of the Legislature, sixteen Justices of the Supreme Court, and a Representative in Congress from the Tenth District to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Andrew J. Campbell, Republican, who was elected in November last, receiving 13,845 votes to 12,982 for Sickles, Democrat. The candidates for Congress are:

Democratic—Amos J. Cummings.
State Democratic—William J. Browne.
Prohibitionist—George Gethin.

The candidates for State offices in New-York are:

**Democratic.**

Secretary of State—Horatio C. King.
Controller—John B. Judson.
Treasurer—De Witt C. Dow.
Attorney General—Norton Chase.
Engineer and Surveyor—Russell R. Stuart.
Associate Judge of Court of Appeals—John D. Teller.

**Republican.**

Secretary of State—John Palmer.
Controller—James A. Roberts.
Treasurer—Addison B. Colvin.
Attorney General—Theodore E. Hancock.
Engineer and Surveyor—Campbell W. Adams.
Judge of the Court of Appeals—Celora E. Martin.

**People's Party.**

Secretary of State—Thaddeus B. Wakeman.
Controller—David Rousseau.
Treasurer—H. L. Case.
Attorney General—Elias Root.
Engineer and Surveyor—R. A. Borden.
Judge of the Court of Appeals—Charles Ward.

**Prohibition.**

Secretary of State—William W. Smith.
Controller—Frederick B. Deifendorf.
Treasurer—William R. Rathbun.
Attorney General—Elias Root.
Engineer and Surveyor—Walter R. Miles.
Judge of the Court of Appeals—Edwin C. English.

**Socialist-Labor.**

Secretary of State—Erasmus Pellenz.
Controller—Patrick Murphy.
Treasurer—William Steer.
Attorney General—John H. Moore.
Engineer and Surveyor—Morris Berman.
Judge of the Court of Appeals—Henry Gray.

The candidates for Justices of the Supreme Court are:

**First District.**

Tammany—Charles H. Truax, Charles F. MacLean, Frederick Smyth.
Republican-Fusion—Charles C. Beaman, Ernest Hall, Myer S. Isaacs.
Prohibition—Coleridge A. Hart, James H. Laird, Alfred L. Manierre.

**Second District.**

Reform Democratic—Wilmot F. Smith, James W. Covert, Martin J. Keogh.
Democratic—Josiah T. Marean, Martin J. Keogh, James W. Covert.
Republican—Hugo Hirsh, William Dickey, Wilmot F. Smith.

**Third District.**

Democratic—Simon W. Rosendale.
Republican—Alden Chester.

**Fourth District.**

Republican, Indorsed by Democrats—Chester B. McLaughlin.

**Fifth District.**

Republican, Indorsed by Democrats—Irving G. Vann.
Republican—William E. Scripture.

**Sixth District.**

Republican, Indorsed by Democrats—George F. Lyon.
Prohibition—T. B. Oakley.

**Seventh District.**

Democratic—Jonas P. Varnum, Charles McLouth.
Republican—James W. Dunwell, Edwin A. Nash.

**Eighth District.**

Democratic—Robert C. Titus, Myron H. Peck, Jr., Almon A. Vandeusen.
Republican—Edward W. Hatch, Frank C. Laughlin, Alfred Spring.

The people of New-York will also vote upon a proposition to bond the State in the sum of $9,000,000 for the purpose of improving the Erie, Champlain, and Oswego Canals. The vote of the State in recent years has been as follows:

| Year. | Office. | Dem. | State Dem. | Rep. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1894 | Governor | 517,710 | 27,202 | 673,818 |
| 1893 | Sec'y of State | 520,614 | .... | 545,098 |
| 1892 | President | 654,868 | .... | 600,350 |

| Year. | Office. | Peo. | Proh. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1894 | Governor | 11,040 | 23,525 |
| 1893 | Secretary of State | 16,818 | 34,341 |
| 1892 | President | 16,429 | 38,190 |

**OHIO.**

Ohio will elect State officers and the Legislature, which will choose a United States Senator to succeed Calvin S. Brice, Democrat, whose term will end March 3, 1897. The candidates for State offices are as follows:

**Democratic.**

Governor—James E. Campbell.
Lieutenant Governor—John B. Peaslee.
Auditor—James W. Knott.
Treasurer—William B. Shober.
Supreme Judge—William T. Mooney.
Attorney General—George A. Fairbanks.
Member Board of Public Works—Harry B. Keffer.
Clerk of Supreme Court—John W. Cruikshank.

**Republican.**

Governor—Asa S. Bushnell.
Lieutenant Governor—Asa W. Jones.
Auditor—Walter D. Guilbert.
Treasurer—Samuel B. Campbell.
Supreme Judge—Thaddeus A. Minshall.
Attorney General—Frank S. Monnett.
Member Board of Public Works—Edwin L. Lybarger.
Clerk of Supreme Court—Josiah B. Allen.

**People's Party.**

Governor—Jacob S. Coxey.
Lieutenant Governor—John H. Crofton.
Treasurer—George Harper.
Supreme Judge—E. D. Stark.
Attorney General—William Baker.
Member Board of Public Works—William A. Gloyd.
Clerk of Supreme Court—Thomas M. Hickman.

**Prohibition.**

Governor—Seth H. Ellis.
Lieutenant Governor—J. W. Sharp.
Auditor—A. S. Caton.
Treasurer—J. H. Hawkins.
Supreme Judge—John F. Moore.
Attorney General—W. C. Bates.
Member Board of Public Works—James Benjamin.
Clerk of Supreme Court—David F. Spicer.

The vote of Ohio in recent years has been as follows:

| Year. | Office. | Dem. | Rep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1894 | Secretary of State | 372,902 | 413,980 |
| 1893 | Governor | 352,347 | 433,342 |
| 1892 | President | 404,115 | 465,187 |

| Year. | Office. | Peo. | Proh. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1894 | Secretary of State | 49,495 | 23,237 |
| 1893 | Governor | 15,563 | 22,400 |
| 1892 | President | 14,852 | 26,012 |

**PENNSYLVANIA.**

Pennsylvania will elect State Treasurer and seven Judges of the new Superior Court. Each voter is limited to a ballot for six of the Judges, the seventh being given to the minority party by the State law. The candidates are as follows:

**State Treasurer.**

Democratic—Benjamin F. Meyers.
Republican—Benjamin J. Haywood.
People's Party—George W. Dawson.
Prohibition—William H. Berry.
Socialist-Labor—George Anton.

**Judges of Superior Court.**

Democratic—Oliver P. Bechtel, Christopher Magee, James S. Moorehead, Charles H. Noyes, Peter P. Smith, and Harman Yerkes.
Republican—Charles E. Rice, E. N. Willard, Howard J. Reeder, James A. Beaver, John J. Wickham, and George B. Orlady.
People's Party—John H. Stevenson, D. O. Couchlin, William J. Rheem.
Prohibition—Edward Campbell, William W. Lathrope, David Sterrett, Lewis D. Vall, F. Harry Hoffer, Adie A. Stevens.

The vote of Pennsylvania in recent years has been as follows:

| Year. | Office. | Dem. | Rep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1894 | Governor | 333,401 | 574,841 |
| 1893 | Treasurer | 307,102 | 442,248 |
| 1892 | President | 452,264 | 516,011 |

| Year. | Office. | Peo. | Proh. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1894 | Governor | 19,464 | 23,333 |
| 1893 | Treasurer | 6,979 | 21,358 |
| 1892 | President | 8,714 | 25,123 |

**UTAH.**

Utah will vote upon the proposed State Constitution, and will elect its first State officers, preliminary to its admission into the Union, and the Legislature, which will choose two United States Senators. The candidates for State officers are:

**Democratic.**

Governor—John T. Caine.
Congressman—B. E. Roberts.
Judges of the Supreme Court—Samuel R. Thurman, Richard W. Young, Thomas Maloney.
Secretary of State—Fisher S. Harris.
Attorney General—A. J. Weber.
Treasurer—Alma Greenwood.
Auditor—Guy C. Wilson.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Karl G. Maeser.

**Republican.**

Governor—Heber M. Wells.
Congressman—Clarence E. Allen.
Judges of the Supreme Court—Charles S. Zane, James A. Miner, George W. Bartch.
Secretary of State—James T. Hammond.
Attorney General—A. C. Bishop.
Treasurer—James Chipman.
Auditor—Morga.. Richards.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—John R. Park.

**People's Party.**

Governor—Henry W. Lawrence.
Congressman—James Hogan.
Secretary of State—T. C. Bailey.
Attorney General—J. S. Weaver.
Treasurer—Thomas L. Jones.
Auditor—H. O. Young.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Irvine T. Alvord.

**VIRGINIA.**

Virginia will elect one-half of the members of the State Senate and all the members of the House of Delegates.

**The Germania Club of Brooklyn.**

The Germania Club of Brooklyn opened its season Saturday with a concert, which was well attended by members and their ladies and acquaintances. The club elected at its annual meeting the following officers: President—Hermann Schaeffer; Vice President—Franz E. Triacca; Secretary—Ernest Schwanhäuser; Treasurer—Oscar Faehrmann.

**Bishop Fowler's Lecture To-night.**

Bishop Charles H. Fowler of Minneapolis will deliver his lecture on "Abraham Lincoln," in Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, this evening. Mayor Schieren will preside, and Mrs. Helen O'Donnell will sing patriotic songs.

## THINKS MITCHELL A "SQUEALER"

### Magistrate Wentworth Inclined to Believe Men Accused of Unfairly Winning His Money at Poker.

A policeman of the West Twentieth Street Police Station arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday Frank Roberts, twenty-five years old, of 216 West Twenty-fourth Street; Horace Lewis, twenty-eight years old, of 111 West Twenty-second Street; Boone Buchan, twenty-four years old, of 408 West Twenty-third Street; William J. Merrick, thirty years old, of 408 West Twenty-eighth Street, and William Hamilton, twenty-three years old, of 322 West Twenty-third Street, on the charge of being common gamblers. The men had been arrested Saturday night in Roberts's home on the complaint of Arthur B. Mitchell, twenty-five years old, of 142 West Twenty-eighth Street.

When Mitchell explained his side of the case to Magistrate Wentworth, before the prisoners were arraigned, he declared that the prisoners were nothing but a set of sharpers. Said he:

"These men have swindled me out of $40 by the sharpest of practices. Whenever we would play, if any one of them would get a little ahead, he would immediately get 'cold feet,' and I would not have a chance to get even."

Roberts acted as spokesman for the party. He said: "Your Honor, we are not common gamblers, but respectable men. I am a clerk at McCreery's Twenty-third Street store, as are also Mr. Buchan and Mr. Merrick. Mr. Lewis and Mr. Hamilton are employed by the Riker Drug Company, at Twenty-second Street and Sixth Avenue. This man Mitchell, who falsely charges us, was formerly a clerk in Riker's, and that was the way he met us and played in some of our social games. We are not common gamblers, but we do like to play a game of cards now and then, and several times we have had a quiet game of poker in my room. The whole trouble with Mitchell is that he was unlucky, and is now sore that he lost his money, and has trumped up this charge to get even."

The policeman who made the raid testified that only one pack of cards and about 200 chips had been captured in the raid. He said there was no evidence that the game was other than the prisoners claimed it was.

"What did you mean by telling me that these men were common swindlers?" asked the Magistrate, turning to Mitchell. "You have had these men arraigned on a charge that may send them to State prison, and, from their statement, which I am inclined to believe is a true one, your only reason for doing so is because you lost money and want revenge. If you had won $5, I believe we never would have heard of you. I hate a squealer. I want to go into an examination of this case, and have no time to do it justice to-day. I will set it down for to-morrow at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and if I find their statement is true, I will discharge the prisoners on this serious complaint, and perhaps have another complaint drawn, charging them with a misdemeanor instead of a felony. It is not a heinous offense for a body of men to have a private game of cards."

On the promise of the prisoners to appear in court to-day, Magistrate Wentworth released them on parole.

## THE GIFT OF GEN. A. C. BARNES

### Beautiful Window, a Memorial of His Parents, Unveiled in the Church Where They Worshipped.

In the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, of which the Rev. Dr. Thomas B. McLeod is the pastor, there was unveiled at the service yesterday morning a large memorial window, which has been erected to the memory of the late Mr. and Mrs. Alfred S. Barnes, both of whom were well known in this city. The window has been presented to the church, of which Mr. and Mrs. Barnes were long devoted members, by their son, Gen. A. C Barnes.

The subject of the window is the "Adoration of the Magi," after the original design of Bouguereau, and has been executed by George W. Tomes of this city. It is 7 feet wide and 20 feet high, and has been placed on the left side of the pulpit. The scene represented in the beautifully colored glass is almost within the gates of the village of Bethlehem. The Madonna, holding the child in her lap, is seated under a canopy, which shields them from the rays of a tropical sun. From her shoulders falls in graceful folds a loose garment of soft colors of blue and green, while beneath this is one of the color of ruby, made still more beautiful by contrast with the white drapery of the babe.

At one side, and somewhat back, stands Joseph, in garments of deep orange and blue. In front, are the figures of the adoring wise men, offering their vessels of gold and jewels, and the precious spices of the East. They are dressed in robes of ruby, green, purple, and blue of the richest tints.

The walls of the town in the distance stand out clearly against the more distant hills, and form an effective background for the brighter hues of the figures in the group. All the effects have been obtained by the use of glass made for this work, and without any paint, save in the flesh tints and hair. The folds in the garments of the several figures of the group are actual folds in the glass of which they are made. The careful painting of the faces has preserved to each its distinct character and type, and the divine, as well as the human, characteristics of the holy child are vividly portrayed.

In the tracery above the group in the upper portion of the window are shown the Greek letters forming the earliest Christian monogram of the sacred name. In the lower part of the window is an architecturally designed base which bears this simple inscription: "In loving memory. Alfred S. Barnes, 1817-1888. Harriet Burr Barnes, 1820-1881."

## SENATOT PALMER WRITING A BOOK

### His Estimate of Gen. Garfield as a Man and a Soldier.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 27.—United States Senator John M. Palmer, who contemplates retiring from public life, is now engaged in the preparation of a work, somewhat autobiographical, entitled, "The Story of an Earnest Life." Advance pages of this work, which seem now, in view of the publication of Senator Sherman's book giving an account of Gen. Garfield's nomination for the Presidency, quite appropriate, show that Senator Palmer kept a diary, from which the following extract from pages written in June, 1863, are made:

In my visits to the headquarters I formed a somewhat familiar acquaintance with Brig. Gen. James A. Garfield, who had been promoted from Colonel of an Ohio regiment, at the head of which he had won some distinction during a short campaign in Eastern Kentucky. My first impression of Gen. Garfield was that he was scholarly, but somewhat formal, and a little pedantic. His habits were studious, and he devoted himself to the duties, which were those of the Chief of Staff, assiduously; his conduct was extremely respectful to his Chief, Gen. Rosecrans, and considerate and polite to all with whom he was brought in contact.

His views of military and political affairs seemed to be judicious, elevated, and liberal so far as could be judged by his expressions, but he did not impress me as one who possessed either depth of feeling or pre-eminent sincerity. He had at that time the conspicuous habit of expressing generous sentiments by apt and often neat or beautiful quotations from the best authors. His definitions and statements were usually exact, but he did not often commit himself upon any doubtful point of military or political policy otherwise than by happily expressed quotations. He was ambitious, as was easy to be seen, and furnished proof by his conduct that he would bide his time and would not be likely to recklessly share the misfortunes of either his chief or any one else.

I was not surprised afterward, when Rosecrans was unfortunate at Chickamauga, that Garfield so managed as not only to escape the censure to which Gen. Rosecrans was subjected, but obtained credit by his easy and useful return to Gen. Thomas on the battlefield.

This is a fair specimen of the work in Senator Palmer's book.

**Died at the Age of Ninety.**

DENISON, Texas, Oct. 27.—Benjamin Logan, aged ninety years, died yesterday in the Indian Territory. Logan was a Captain of the Illinois militia during the Black Hawk war. He was also interpreter for the Sac and Fox Indians, being attached to the army under Gen. Atkinson.

## EDUCATION FOR CLERGY

### Dr. Humphreys Holds that Churchmen Should Possess Worldly Lore.

### "PIETY SANCTIFIED COMMON SENSE"

**Eloquent Sermon at the Church of the Heavenly Rest—Scholarships as Aids to True Erudition.**

In the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 551 Fifth Avenue, yesterday morning the Rev. Dr. Frank Landon Humphreys made an earnest plea for the higher education of the clergy and for the encouragement and stimulation of the spirit of scholarship in the Church colleges.

Dr. Humphreys is General Secretary of the Church University Board of Regents, created by a resolution of the General Convention held in this city in 1889. Its object is to advance the educational interests of the Church and to establish scholarships and fellowships of sufficient value to arouse the scholarly ambitions of the ablest students in the Church institutions.

Dr. Humphreys's address was masterly and at the same time simple. He urged in eloquent language, and with convincing argument, that higher education of our clergy which shall enable them to grasp capably with the real questions of life and the world, and not merely with the questions of dogma and of doctrine. His manner was impressive and simple, and the large audience that was present listened with the greatest attention to all that he had to say.

Dr. Humphreys chose as his text: "This is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith."

"There can be no doubt," he said, "as to what St. John means by 'the world.' To know the world and to understand his personal relation to it should be the aim of every Christian priest. Long ago that Christian pagan Marcus Aurelius said: 'He who does not know what the world is does not know where he is, and he who does not know for what purpose the world exists does not know who he is nor what the world is.'

"There are many Christian clergymen who have served in their holy office for years—men of great zeal and warm piety; men of character and mental vigor, versed in the Scriptures, steeped in theology, it may be, yet knowing neither the world nor themselves in the way that men who bear on their shoulders the double burden of a modern clergyman should know themselves and the world.

"The double burden do I say? Yes! The quadruple, quintuple, multiply, as you will, the ideal requirements are hardly to be estimated.

"Always the noblest of vocations, the priesthood has grown to be the broadest also.

"All earnest religious folk," continued Dr. Humphreys, earnestly, "are working for—not a far-off possible redemption for sin, but for an actual higher life upon earth.

"The Christian priest stands for these things officially. In his person should be typified all that uplifts the life of man, all that broadens and deepens it. It is not enough that he stands for piety alone—and even piety stands for more than it once did. True working piety is sanctified common sense.

"God, we hope, may look leniently upon misdirected, well-meaning endeavor, but man is fast losing his patience for such. There is no time for blunder nowadays. Life grows more and more crowded, complicated, and significant. The lowest are awakening with needs of which few below the highest were conscious a little while ago.

"The people are thinking, questioning, searching! They are finding out for themselves. Many seek amiss and find only hurt for their souls. They require the most careful guidance, the wisest advice.

"If by any chance they seek guidance and advice at the hands of the clergy, what do they in many cases receive? Only that which they have been brought up in the hearing of and which is, perchance, the very thing they come questioning. And the one to whom they come, the high-minded, sincere, charitable, finely educated, well-intentioned priest, has many times out of his whole store of learning and piety nothing for them!"

Dr. Humphreys paused, and his eyes searched the immense congregation that listened beneath him. There was not a sound in the whole church but the echo of his own voice.

"Do not think," he pursued, "that I am undervaluing true piety—surely I need not defend myself on that score—nor the learning which our seminaries have bestowed upon the priest, but there are questions—do you not all know it?—with which the clergyman is constantly confronted, for the thorough consideration of which his course of study has allowed him no time, and for which his often necessarily limited experience affords him no solution.

"He cannot help here, I say, because, though 'Doctor of Divinity,' he does not know what the world is nor 'where he is.' In other words, he does not sufficiently comprehend his own heart and nature, nor mankind as they have been, are, or are likely to be."

The preacher, in eloquent and earnest language, showed how in many cases the clergyman could be blamed. How often as a country lad, with the narrowest of horizons, he goes to college and is fortunate even if he gets a true, university training. His seminary life is narrow and circumscribed, and he rarely acquires that knowledge of life and human nature which alone can fit him for his best work afterward.

"One meets more than a few such young men," said the preacher, "bright fellows of excellent capacity, 'the salt of the earth,' as the saying is, in the matter of purity of heart and steadfastness of purpose, and yet who are hardly more fit to deal properly with the great problems of thought and life than is a clever schoolboy on his graduation day.

"Lads of this sort could not know the real meaning of history nor the values of the different philosophies.

"As a result of these inadequate conceptions," he said, "they too often confound a healthy skepticism with that unbelief which would cast morality and dogma into one grave.

"Religion," he said later, "is not like the atmosphere, which, in filling wider spaces, must ever grow more rarified; it is rather a mighty electrical force, inexhaustible, unvarying, working everywhere and in all things underlying the whole.

"Every man is not a pastor par excellence, nor is every man a preacher. We need both pastor and preacher; nor is it even necessary that every preacher should be a scholar.

"Yet the very existence of scholars in the Church, the mere knowledge that scholarships may be obtained, must alter the attitude of both clergy and people toward the advantages of a broad and thorough culture for those who are the acknowledged leaders of the world in thought and Christian action.

"High scholarship cannot be had without leisure; leisure is impossible without insured support; support in the shape of endowments must come from those who have means and who sufficiently appreciate the advantages, not only to the Church, but to the world—which is the fold of the Church—of raising up in our country a class that shall keep alive the highest learning and shall discriminate that learning so that every order of the clergy may become imbued with more extensive views of man's destiny and with more practical notions of their own relations thereto."

Dr. Humphreys quoted well-known divines, members of the Church University Board of Regents:

"Bishop Potter of New-York says: 'Every aid to a higher standard of learning among the clergy will be an ultimate blessing to the Church and has my hearty sympathy.'

"Bishop Whitaker of Pennsylvania says: 'The plan of scholarship adopted by the Board of Regents, if carried out from year to year, will exert a healthful influence toward elevating the standard, and thus confer an inestimable benefit upon the Church. The Church certainly needs and has use for active workers in every direction, but it has no less need of great scholars.'

"My brethren," Dr. Humphreys said in conclusion, "I am not a prophet, yet I can look ahead and sometimes I think I can see; and looking ahead now I seem to see in the not very far future a state of things which will make my present words to you appear mere truisms—nay, absurdities!

"Would, then, they were truisms at this moment! As I here offer my plea for the higher education of our clergy, the need of it comes like a cry, a call from a sin-sick, weary world, a world full of anxious questions and unrest. May that call reach every ear in this broad land and carry the same convincing message which I have striven, however feebly, to speak to you to-day."

After the singing of a hymn Dr. Parker Morgan gave the benediction.

**FEALTY AND OBEDIENCE TO GOD.**

**First Sermon of Dr. Burrell After Return from Europe.**

The Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, pastor of the Marble Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, yesterday preached his first sermon since his return from Europe. The church was filled, and there was a large jar of yellow chrysanthemums before the clergyman's desk.

At the opening of the services Mrs. Anna M. Burch sang "Home, Sweet Home," as a greeting to the pastor.

Before he preached, Dr. Burrell said:

"There is no country like God's country, which all true Americans regard as being their own beloved land. It is a land in which God is honored and served. There is no city like New-York City, and that thought enters the mind of the wanderer to distant lands in search of recreation or health."

The text was from Timothy i., 17: "Now unto the King eternal, invisible, the only God, be honor and glory for ever and ever, amen."

"The ideal form of government in olden times," said Dr. Burrell, "was that of the Jewish nation. It embraced all the advantages of a republic and of sovereignty. All were free and equal before God. There was no royal line. There was no aristocracy, but that of merit and talent, no rulers save those representing the people."

Depicting the prosperous and happy condition of the Jews until they demanded that a King be placed over them to rule, God, said Dr. Burrell, uttering His august protest, gave them a King, though the ruling of a King should goad them like the sting of a scorpion.

"If you honor me and keep my commandments," said the Lord, "I will bless you and your King."

The degeneracy of the Jews and the passing away of the old theocracy and the destruction of Jerusalem were told of.

"There is One and only One to rule over nations," said the preacher, "and when the people forsake His guidance they split on the rock of destruction."

In telling of the fervor and loyalty with which Christians should honor and obey their sovereign, God, he gave an instance of Englishmen's loyalty to their Queen.

"I have seen," he said, "a company of Scottish gentlemen in the 'wee sma' hours' rise up with love and reverence to 'God Save the Queen.' I felt my frame thrill with the fervent loyalty thus shown to her Majesty. We should have the same fealty and obedience to God."

Speaking of missionary work, Dr. Burrell said:

"The question of foreign missionary work has lately been much discussed, and especially has missionary work in China caused much comment. This was due to the massacre of the missionaries there. Some have demanded that the missionaries be recalled from those bloodthirsty countries and no more sent there.

"It has been asked, 'Does missionary work pay?' Some have dared to say it does not pay. If every missionary sent to distant lands were murdered in cold blood—if not a single soul in those vast fields of spiritual labor was called to Christ and the light of the Gospel—we are still charged by the injunction of the Church to go and spread the Gospel everywhere and preach Christ crucified.

"The missionary work does pay. The Master has given us His assurance of its success, and to carry out His teaching we are called upon to send missionaries to the uttermost limits. If they die martyrs under Chinese cruelty or in other dark lands, what a glorious welcome awaits them at the pearly gates when they go to join the Master."

## DR. WILSON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS

### He Says the Prohibition Ticket Is the Only One That Means Good Government for New-York.

The Rev. J. A. B. Wilson, pastor of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, delivered his farewell address yesterday, in Chickering Hall, Eighteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, before his departure for California, to the American Temperance Union at its regular Sunday afternoon meeting. His topic was "The Christian Voter's Duty in the Coming Election."

"My theme is furnished to me," he said, "and I didn't have to select it. It is the duty of the citizen voter to cast that ballot which, if voted by a majority, would bring the best results to this city. It ought to be a matter of personal conscience to determine upon this basis how you shall vote."

The Rev. Dr. Wilson spoke of the different parties, starting with the Good Government Clubs and their ticket. "If they should win," he said, "what high moral purpose will it serve, and will it close the saloons?

"If Tammany Hall should win, show me one good purpose on earth, one interest to the city, that will not be put back a quarter of a century. If the Republicans should win, despite Warner Miller's high resolutions and his intrepid courage, it would le

# NEW PROFESSORS AT YALE

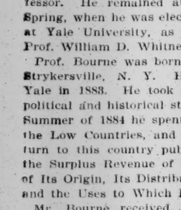
## Five New Members of the Faculty of the University.

## PAST CAREERS OF THE INSTRUCTORS

### A New Course in Modern Novels Introduced by Dr. William L. Phelps, Which Is Very Popular.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 27.—The new members of the Faculty who began their work at the university this term are Prof. Edward Washburn Hopkins, Prof. E. G. Bourne, Dr. Charles Sears Baldwin, C. M. Lewis, and Dr. Irving Fisher. They are popular with the students.

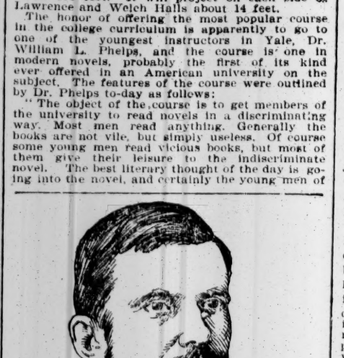
Prof. Hopkins was born at Northampton, Mass., thirty-eight years ago, and was graduated from Columbia College in 1878. He went to Germany and pursued studies there, receiving the degree of Ph. D. at Leipsic in 1881. Upon his return to America he was made instructor of Latin and Persian at Columbia College, where he remained until 1885. At this date he received the appointment of Assistant Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology at Bryn Mawr College. Seven years later he was appointed a full professor. He remained at this college until last Spring, when he was elected Professor of Sanskrit at Yale University, as a successor to the late Prof. William D. Whitney.



Edward W. Hopkins.
Professor of Sanskrit, Yale University.

Prof. Bourne was born thirty-five years ago at Stykersville, N. Y. He was graduated from Yale in 1883. He took post-graduate courses in political and historical studies until 1888. In the Summer of 1884 he spent ten weeks in England, the Low Countries, and Paris, and upon his return to this country published "The History of the Surplus Revenue of 1837; Being an Account of Its Origin, Its Distribution Among the States, and the Uses to Which It Was Applied."

Mr. Bourne received the appointment of instructor of history at Yale University in January, 1886, and of lecturer in political science in the Fall of the same year. Two years later he left New-Haven and accepted a position as instructor of history at Adelbert College of the Western Reserve University, and in 1890 was appointed Haydn Professor of History at the same institution. He received the degree of Ph. D. from Yale in 1892, and last Spring had the offer of a Professorship in English and European History at Yale. Prof. Bourne was a member of the Conference on History which made its report to the Committee of Ten from the National Education Association; he is also a member of the Executive Committee of the American Historical Association.



Edward G. Bourne.
Professor of English and European History, Yale University.



Irving Fisher, Ph. D.
Professor of Political Science, Yale University.

Dr. Baldwin, the new instructor in rhetoric, was prepared for college in Plainfield, N. J. From there he went to Columbia College, where he took honors in Greek and received a Fellowship in English. He taught English composition at Columbia for some years, and English literature at Barnard College in the women's department at Columbia. Dr. Baldwin received his Master's and his Doctor's degree at Columbia.

Mr. Lewis has been appointed to fill the place left vacant by the departure of A. W. Colton, instructor in English. Mr. Lewis was graduated from Yale in 1886, and remained one year to take a post-graduate course in history and political science. He studied law at the Columbia Law School, receiving the degree of LL. B. in 1889. He practiced law in New-York for five years. Last Winter he abandoned law and pursued linguistic studies in New-York.

Dr. Fisher, who was Assistant Professor of Mathematics and was transferred by the corporation to the department of political science, was graduated from Yale in 1888.

During the past Summer the library has received a valuable and interesting gift of nearly 500 volumes from the medical library of Richard H. Dana, M. D., of Boston, a graduate of the Yale Medical School. He died two years ago. The volumes represent an unusually wide knowledge, and are in particularly good condition. They are the gift of Miss Edith Agnes Salter, his daughter.

The library has also received a specially valuable gift of twelve volumes from Theodore Woolsey Heermance of the class of '93, who has been at the American School in Athens during the past year and has taken pains to procure for the library some rare volumes published in Athens in illustration of Greek literature. Another collection, from the manuscript correspondence of Dr. Mason F. Cogswell, Yale, 1780, has been received. Dr. Mason resided in Hartford.

Charles Sears Baldwin.
Professor of Rhetoric, Yale University.

The musical department of the university has just instituted a permanent feature in a symphony orchestra, the first of the kind organized in any university in the country. The orchestra, which includes about forty of the best musicians, affords the pupils of the school an excellent opportunity for having their own compositions played. The Faculty has voted a special appropriation of $1,500 for carrying on these plans. Hereafter certificates of proficiency in music, similar to academic diplomas, will probably be given to graduates of this department.

Work on the Phelps memorial is progressing rapidly. The first two stories have already been laid, and the height increases every day. The general design of the building is Gothic, being a tower flanked by four octagonal turrets. The arch in the centre is 10 feet wide, and over the arch will be the motto, "Lux et Veritas." It will be the principal entrance to the campus. The gateway is of sandstone from the Long Meadow quarries, similar to that of Vanderbilt Hall. There will be an elevator on the south side. Above are the classrooms and rooms for the classical club. The building will be the highest one on the campus, having an elevation of about 100 feet. It will project on each side of Lawrence and Welch Halls about 14 feet.

The honor of offering the most popular course in the college curriculum is apparently to go to one of the youngest instructors in Yale, Dr. William L. Phelps, and the course is one in modern novels, probably the first of its kind ever offered in an American university on the subject. The features of the course were outlined by Dr. Phelps to-day as follows:

"The object of the course is to get members of the university to read novels in a discriminating way. Most men read anything. Generally the books are not vile, but simply useless. Of course some young men read vicious books, but most of them give their leisure to the indiscriminate novel. The best literary thought of the day is going into the novel, and certainly the young men of to-day should put their time into something that represents the best thought. Let a new novel, 'Trilby,' for instance, come out. Ask a young man who has read it whether he thinks it is good, bad, or indifferent. Some young men will say one, some another, thing. Ask them why and they can't tell you. The great object of my course is to read the modern novel as the most important form of literary art; to study it as we study poetry or the drama, to trace in a novel the current tendencies of thought. The study of the novel will be a study of the spirit of the times, for the man who reads the novel of to-day keeps track of not only the taste of the times, but of the spirit and the tendencies of the times.

"In addition to the desirable form of expression may be cultivated by the students of the course, each member is obliged to bring in a written review of the novel read before the lecture is begun, thus giving him not only training in novel reading, but also in rhetoric and composition, and I will state that a student's review must always be personal, not impersonal; not a synopsis, but a criticism.

"Perhaps the severest criticism which has been made on the course was that of a paper which said editorially that I was not wise to teach modern novels when there are so many established classes. To this I would answer that the novels read in my course are not contrasted with the classics, but with the cheap sensational novels that the men would read otherwise. There are a dozen courses in Yale in classical literature. In fact, I offer several myself. People will read many novels any way, and should read the best ones. The course is a recognition of the dignity of the novel of to-day, and an acknowledgment that the writers of the greatest earnestness and literary power express themselves in that way at present. The dignity of the contemporary novel should be upheld, because a thing is old is no conclusive reason why it is better than the contemporary novel. It is a common complaint that college graduates cannot go out into the world and discuss the literature of their own day. They should certainly be able to do so.

"To make this course as contemporaneous as possible every author studied will be a living writer, except Stevenson and Turgenieff, and in the case of the former his recent death has brought his works into such prominence that the effect is the same as if he were alive, and in the case of the latter he gives such a faithful picture of Russian life that he cannot be overlooked.

"As a rule, only one novel by each author will be read. The novel may not necessarily be his best, but it will be the most representative for the course. In the case of a few authors, however, where it is necessary to study the artistic growth, two or more novels will be taken up. Where an author has an 'early' and a 'late period,' such as Tolstoi or Bjornson, each period will be studied. The year's work will consist of thirty novels, and, although the course demands much time on the part of the members, no complaint has yet been made. The men say that they read novels at odd times, and that this course merely substitutes methodical for systematic for desultory reading. The order in which novels are read is selected after careful deliberation, as, for example, 'Marcella,' 'A Modern Instance,' and 'Esther Waters' are read in succession, because they represent three kinds of realism. They will be followed by 'A Gentleman of France' and 'Treasure Island,' to show the sharp contrast between the realistic novel and the historical romance and the story of adventure."

The actual membership of the class in modern novels is 258, this number being made up from the junior and senior classes. Besides these there are about 50 persons who are not in the course who occupy chairs in the rear of the lecture room and have been permitted to take the course as visitors. There will be examinations on the novels read at Christmas and also next June. It is a peculiar fact that the course is being read not only all over America, but also as far away as the Hawaiian Islands. Some of the boys who are in the course went home to Honolulu for the Summer vacation and took the list of novels home for the vacation. The matter was discussed on the islands, and as a result two reading clubs were formed.

## HARVARD'S CIVIL SERVICE CLUB.

### The New Fogg Lecture Room Said to be a Dismal Failure.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 27.—The Harvard Civil Service Reform Club, at its meeting on Thursday, elected the following officers for the year: President—A. S. Ingalls, '96; Vice President—H. Schurz, '97; Secretary and Treasurer—F. H. Kinnicutt, '97; Executive Committee—F. D. Pollak, '96; H. Dibblee, '96; S. P. West, '97; H. G. Gray, '97; J. R. McVey, '98; C. I. Wright, '98; H. B. Burlingame, '99; A. H. Gilbert, '99; W. E. Hutton, Law School; H. S. Pillsbury, Law School; H. T. Holland, M. The President also appointed J. H. Jones, Law School, and J. P. Welsh, '97, members of the Executive Committee.

The club has begun what bids fair to be the most prosperous year in its history. It distributes copies of "Good Government" to a large number of members in the university, and has lectures periodically by men prominent in civil service reform. The first speaker of the year was Herbert Welsh, editor of The Philadelphia City and State. The next speaker will be Carl Schurz, President of the National Civil Service Reform League, whose son has just been elected Vice President of the Harvard Civil Service Reform Club.

The Lampoon, the college comic paper, has not had very marked prosperity during the last year or two. Accordingly, an effort is being made this Fall to give it a boom. The first number of the year shows a marked improvement. A call for candidates from the freshmen and sophomore classes has been issued, to which no less than thirty-three men responded, as follows: J. W. Kieley, '99; F. Lawrence, '99; H. P. Huntress, '99; R. P. Utter, '98; W. T. Arndt, '97; H. Barker, '98; C. I. Wright, '98; A. B. Cunningham, '97; R. M. Barlser, '98; W. Morse, '99; G. Noble, '98; A. Z. Reed, '97; H. W. Williams, '99; E. A. Reed, '97; W. P. Dill, Law School; P. L. Hardenbrook, '98; S. Kellogg, '98; S. L. Williams, '97; J. F. Brice, '99; W. H. Gray, '98; S. M. Pierce, '98; S. Robinson, '98; H. P. Doust, '99; R. E. Andrews, '99; D. D. Lloyd, '99; C. H. L. Johnston, '99; R. F. Maynard, '98; H. C. Hazeltine, '99; H. L. Meader, '99; H. Sayne, '98; G. Allen, '98; C. W. Ford, '97, and J. C. Whitfield, '98.

For the last year and more there have existed side by side at Harvard two daily journals. These two papers have struggled against one another in hot competition. The Harvard Crimson is the older paper of the two and has had the best backing. The News, however, cut its profits down to a minimum last year. But this year the two started on a different footing. The News secured hardly more than seventy-five subscriptions, while The Crimson had close on to a thousand. After keeping up appearances for a month, The News has finally come out with the announcement that it must suspend publication for financial reasons. The Crimson people are happy over the death of their rival, for it will give them a chance to make larger profits. They do a business of about $10,000 a year, but while The News was running their expenses figured nearly as high, owing to the competition for news. The Crimson had a grand jollification on the day the announcement was made, and entertained their friends in its new clubroom. The universal toast, which they drank, was, "No News is Good News."

Contrary to the hopes of the college authorities, the big lecture room in the new Fogg Art Museum has proved entirely inadequate. Prof. Norton, who conducts the largest course in college, known as Fine Arts 3, has found that the room is not nearly large enough for the purposes of his course, while worse than that, the acoustic properties are so bad that not over half the men in the room can hear the speaker. Accordingly, he has found it necessary to remove the Sanders Theatre lecture room. He is the first to make the change. But the instructors in other courses have become disgusted with the place, and are beginning to look about for a more rentable lecture room. They unite in pronouncing the Fogg lecture room a dismal failure. Efforts will be made to improve the acoustic properties by means of hangings, but it is hardly expected that they will be of great help. Thus the main purpose for which the building was erected is thwarted, and those who found fault with the authorities for not building simply for the purposes of art, have all the more chance to criticise.

The first of the series of lectures under the auspices of the French department was given by Prof. Kittredge on Wednesday before a big audience. His subject was "The Romances of the Round Table in England," especially "Sir Thomas Gawain and the Green Knight."

Theodore Roosevelt has accepted an invitation to address the Harvard Republican Club on a subject connected with municipal government. He will speak some time in November.

## COLONIAL DAMES AT PRINCETON.

### Interesting Anniversary Exercises—An Article by John Paton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 27.—The most noteworthy event at Princeton last week was the visit of the Society of Colonial Dames to the old university town, and their commemorative celebration of the one hundred and forty-ninth anniversary of the founding of the college. This occurred Tuesday, Oct. 22, the College of New-Jersey having been founded on Oct. 22, 1746. The members of the Society of Colonial Dames arrived at Princeton at 10:30 A. M. over a hundred strong.

The exercises began with an address by Prof. Henry Clay Cameron of the university in front of Nassau Hall, upon the history of the ancient building. Dr. Cameron brought to light many long-forgotten legends concerning the aged building, and said that Nassau Hall was, at the time of its erection, the largest structure in the American Colonies, and that it was one of the four most famous buildings in the United States in point of historical associations. The Dames then visited the Dean's residence, which was formerly the President's mansion, after which Morven, the colonial home of the illustrious Stockton family, was visited.

An address was delivered there by the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield of New-York City upon "Jonathan Dickinson, the First President of the College," and the early struggles of the institution, and the regular annual meeting of the society was then held. Mrs. Dickinson, the President, presided, and a number of excellent papers on the early history of Princeton were read by members of the society. A elaborate luncheon was served, after which the ladies were escorted to the principal points of interest in the college and town.

Princeton followers will be glad to read the following extract taken from an article by Mr. John Paton, which recently appeared in The Dundee (Scotland) Advertiser. Mr. Paton was for many years a resident of New-York City and a prominent member of the banking firm of Cuyler, Morgan & Co. He retired several years ago and returned to England to live. The Daily Princetonian has reproduced the article below, and Princeton undergraduates have read it with much interest:

"Among the old elms and chestnuts of Princeton, and largely covering the 300 acres of its 'campus' and athletic fields, is a city of buildings more impressive and beautiful than any other college in America can boast—all of them the generous gifts of private benefactors, and likely to be still further multiplied and increased.

"For over 100 years of its early history Princeton did quiet, unostentatious work, although Joseph Henry, the discoverer of electro-magnetism; Torrey, the botanist; Guyot, the physical geographer, and Young, the astronomer, are names which will be readily recognized in Europe. It was in 1868 that the Rev. Dr. James McCosh, formerly of Berchin and Belfast, assumed the office of President, and from that time Princeton advanced by leaps and bounds. In 1888 Dr. Patton of Toronto University succeeded the great McCosh, and has admirably filled the chair, carrying on with splendid results the grand schemes for enlargement and growth of his Scottish predecessor.

"When a student begins his undergraduate course of four years by passing the matriculation examinations held in the chief cities of the United States he is immediately identified with the year when he will pass out of college, and the whole class of that year retain the designation through life. Not only this, but each successive class becomes a kind of club, with its President, Treasurer, and Secretary; the great aim of all being to keep alive cherished college associations and friendships, and to work for Princeton.

"The great ceremony of graduation is called the 'commencement,' because the student then begins his life's work, and is marked by the planting of an ivy with a memorial stone, and generally by the presentation of some appropriate class gift to the Alma Mater. Every class prints a complete record from time to time, giving a short characteristic sketch of each student, and holds formal reunions and class dinners.

"These gatherings are always scenes of unbounded enthusiasm and great good-fellowship, members coming from long distances, and using the present. College songs are sung, stories are told, and plans discussed for extending Princeton's influence and usefulness. In addition to these interesting class societies, the alumni are organized in larger associations scattered all over the country, with annual meetings in each of the principle cities, at which the Principal or one of the professors is usually present. Arrangements are now being made for organizing a National Alumni Association, which shall direct and combine the energies of old Princetonians still more efficiently.

"The mere collection of funds, the erection of buildings, and the endowment of prizes or scholarships is a small part of the work done by graduates of Princeton, although in ten years this has amounted to over £100,000. Every one of these alumni is kept in touch with the college and with his classmates, and rarely loses his interest or his enthusiasm. In each of the cities and towns of the United States the associations live with each other in sending up young men to the college, and thus spreading the fame of their beloved Alma Mater.

"Year after year this widespread influence is being felt in the rapid increase of the number of students, as well as in the solid and substantial gifts which flow to Princeton from her sons. Would it not be well if our more ancient Scottish universities could thus cultivate and utilize the love and generosity of their alumni, and keep up their interest in the Alma Mater, where they spent happy and profitable years of study?

The Ohio Club has elected Outhwaite, '96, President; Bryan, '96, Vice President; Perkins, '97, Treasurer; Patterson, '97, Recording Secretary; P. C. Martin, '98, Corresponding Secretary.

In the junior prize debate of Whig Hall, J. H. Keener of Pennsylvania won first prize and R. L. Hallett of Delaware second prize.

At a recent mass meeting of the college, action was taken looking to the revival of an old Princeton custom, the moonlight cane spree. A resolution was adopted to the effect that in case the Faculty would grant permission to the students to hold the cane spree at night in front of Witherspoon Hall, the students would give their promise to prevent all roughness which in former years has marked the occasion. To the request of this resolution the Faculty has given its consent, and the spree will be held between three members of the freshman and three of the sophomore classes at an early date. Men are now in training for the event. The students are greatly pleased at the revival of this old and cherished custom.

The Fall invitation gun shoot between teams from Yale, Harvard, and Princeton will be held Nov. 1 at Monmouth Junction, N. J., on the grounds of the Dayton Gun Club. Princeton's team will be made up of five men to be chosen from the following aspirants: Ewing, P. G.; Garret, '96; Clark, '97; Clay, '97; Johnson, '98; Paine, '98; Stockley, '98; Canning, '98; Brower, '98; Willock, '96, and a few promising men from the freshman class.

It has been announced that Yale has chosen the negative of the question selected for the Yale-Princeton debate, "Resolved, That it would be wise to establish in respect of all State legislation of a general character a system of referendum similar to that established in Switzerland." The interpretation of the question is as follows: "State Legislation" is defined as an act of a State Legislature. "Of a general character" is taken to mean affecting general as distinct from particular interests, and does not refer to geographical application.

The Kiskiminetas Club of Princeton gave its annual banquet at the Princeton Inn, on Tuesday evening. R. W. Fair, one of the Principals of the school, was the guest of the evening, and about twenty-five members of the club were in attendance. The following toasts were responded to, Mr. A. H. Barr, '80, being toastmaster: "On the Trail," R. B. Smith, '96; address, R. W. Fair; "Princeton," F. C. Sterling, '97; "The Philosophy of College Life," Prof. A. T. Ormond; "Kiskiminetas," S. W. Miller, Jr., '96; "Old and New," Franklin C. McDonald, '96; "Kisky at Yale," Sumner Evans, '97, Yale University; "Auld Lang Syne," A. M. Stewart, '98; "Ninety-Nine," H. M. Sutor, '99.

The following freshmen have won the rank of "first division" in the subjects named: Classics—Armstrong, Breed, Campbell, Carter, Ardman, Fox, Freeman, Hanlon, Kellog, Kratz, Mitchell, Newton, O'Brien, Patton, Reed, Reeves, Shultz, Southard, Thomas, Webster, Weston, Woodcock; German—Bachman, Boeckh, Boyd, Butler, Carter, Foffin, Harrison, Horve, Huey, Johnson, Kendall, Kratz, Martin, Miles, Newton, Northrup; French—Bennett, Bigler, Blanchard, Bope, Campbell, Dimmukes, Duvall, English, Fox, Freeman, Heron, Kennedy, Mitchell, Peebles, Reed, Reeves, Staak, Stevenson, Uhle, Vail, Voorhees, Webster, Weston, Woodcock.

## AMONG THE NAVAL CADETS.

### The Promoters of the Lucky Bag Selected—Dates of the Hops.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 27.—The cadets have selected the promoters of The Lucky Bag. They are Charles L. Poor of New-York, editor in chief; George B. Rice of Kentucky, Wat Tyler Cluverious of Louisiana, and Charles E. Gilpin of Michigan, associate editors, and Richard H. Robinson of Ohio business manager. The Lucky Bag will be illustrated and will contain the usual amount of witty allusions to cadets and officers alike. Indeed, it is in The Lucky Bag alone that human nature has its undisputed sway in the Naval Academy, unfettered by rules and regulations "in that case made and provided."

Cadet Richard H. Robinson is President of the first class, manager of the baseball team, and business manager of The Lucky Bag, and he stands No. 1 in his class. Cadet Charles L. Poor is manager of the football team and editor in chief of The Lucky Bag. He stands No. 3 in his class.

Whatever "runnings" the "plebs" have received this year have been very covert, and none has been allowed to the authorities. Last June Secretary Herbert, in some public remarks, said that the cadets had resolved to banish this custom, and so far, officially, the habit is a dead letter. The Third, which does, and the Fourth, which receives, the hazing, are both quartered in the same building, under the direct eye of the department of discipline.

The following are the dates of the Naval Academy hops: Nov. 27, (Thanksgiving Eve,) Dec. 14, 31 (New Year's Eve,) Feb. 1, (semi-annual,) Feb. 15, April 11, and April 25.

## CLASS SOCIETIES AT STEVENS.

### No New Election for the Juniors—Constitution for the Social Society.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Oct. 27.—At a meeting of the junior class of Stevens Institute Monday it was decided that a re-election of class officers was unnecessary. President Ennis then appointed the following men to serve on the committee to have entire charge of the junior ball: C. R. Christy, G. L. Hutchins, Walter Kidde, Percy Litchfield, H. S. Morton, Milton Ruggles, and A. De L. Smith. The committee met on Thursday, and elected Milton Ruggles Chairman, H. S. Morton Secretary, and C. R. Christy Treasurer.

The freshmen met Tuesday, and adopted a constitution for the class.

The new Gun Club met Wednesday and elected the following officers: President—A. E. Whitman; Vice President—John Kreischer; Secretary and Treasurer—Ross Scott. H. H. Summer, Mayes and Humphreys are on the committee to conduct the annual shooting match. It was decided to have a rifle shoot at the same time. J. B. Kreischer and R. P. Scott were appointed to draw up a constitution.

The Photographic Club has reorganized. Its officers are: President—E. N. Wood; Vice President—E. J. Munby; Secretary—A. M. Orr; Treasurer—Edward Steinbrugge.

The Social Society met Wednesday and adopted a constitution as prepared by the committee, with one or two changes. The following men were elected to membership in the society: Bradford Rumstead, '96; G. L. Hutchins, '97; F. N. Sawyers, '97; R. Y. Rose, '97; J. A. Williamson, '97; E. C. Warren, '97; Welles, '98; Humphreys, '99; Kirbey, '99; Luqueer, '99; Taylor, '99, and H. B. Upjohn, '99.

## SENIOR PARLOR OPENED.

### An Interesting Event at Vassar—Janitor Wheeler Sincerely Mourned.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 27.—The senior parlor at Vassar was formally opened Saturday at the reception given by the seniors to the Faculty of the college and to the class of '98. Miss Mary Noxon Sanders of New-York, President of '96, was assisted in receiving by Miss Louise Chamberlain, President of '98, and Miss Marie M. Champney, '96. The committee in charge of the furnishing of the parlor was Miss Marie M. Champney, Chairman; Miss Queen Ferry, Miss Lucy Madeira, Miss Harriet Richardson, and Miss Helen Stamford.

The parlor is in Colonial style. The hangings are in dull green and yellow. The mahogany furniture and Bocarah rugs in mahogany tones give the room rich coloring. Many articles of value and of unique interest have been contributed to the parlor by members of the senior class. A Corot and a Millet, and two pastels by Chase, an American artist, J. Wells Champney, are among the pictures loaned by Miss Queen Ferry and Miss Champney. In a corner of an alcove, partitioned off as a tearoom, hangs a quaint corner cupboard, the gift of '98. It contains several pieces of Royal Worcester ware. A chain once owned by Francis Key of "Star-Spangled Banner" fame is in the library alcove. Richly carved tables and sofas, curious old candelabra and vases, old-fashioned mirrors, and a Colonial lantern or two, give the parlor an old-time atmosphere, which is exceedingly attractive.

The guests of the senior class were entertained by music and by accounts of the interesting things in the parlor, which attracted attention.

Every one who has at any time been connected with Vassar College regrets the death of Mr. Wheeler, the janitor. Since the first spadeful of earth was turned up in breaking ground for the college building, over thirty years ago, he had been connected with the institution. Resolutions of sympathy and floral tributes from the Faculty and the Students' Association expressed the sense of personal loss which every one in the college feels by his death.

Qui Vive, the debating society of '96, discussed this week the question, "Resolved, That the system of co-education in collegiate training is better than any other system." It was decided in the affirmative.

The College Settlement Chapter is arranging for a social meeting, at which the report of its election, Miss Vande Vanter, will be received. Miss James has but recently returned from the Boston conference of College Settlement Chapters.

Miss Adelaide Claflin, '97, and Miss Mary MacColl, '97, have been chosen as delegates by the Young Women's Christian Association of Vassar College to the conference at Syracuse.

Prof. Achsah M. Ely has been appointed by the Faculty to represent Vassar College at the educational conference to be held at Atlanta.

Miss Mary Dame, a former instructor in English at the college, and secretary to President Raymond, will return to assume for this year the position of critic in the English department.

Miss Lilly M. Salmon, Professor of History, left Friday to attend the educational conference at Atlanta.

## Among the Students at Wells.

AURORA, N. Y., Oct. 27.—The Juniors entertained the class of '99 at a prettily arranged flower party a week ago, Saturday evening.

The first musicale of the year was given Thursday evening, Oct. 17, by the instructors of the musical department. The programme was a delightful one and was well rendered.

Miss Wood, Professor of Art, gave, Friday evening, an informal talk, illustrated by some fine stereopticon views of Old World paintings.

A Young Women's Christian Association has been formed at Wells. At a business meeting Thursday evening the following officers were elected: President—Miss Wilkes, '96; Vice President—Miss Soule, '97; Recording Secretary—Miss Williams, '96; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Aukeney, '97; Treasurer—Miss Rogers, '99.

## Dr. Parkhurst Has Recovered.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst has recovered from his recent throat trouble, and hopes to be able to keep all his engagements during the coming week, when he will speak against Tammany Hall, and his old arch enemy, former Inspector Alexander S. Williams. Dr. Parkhurst occupied his pulpit yesterday morning during the regular services, but it was noticed throughout his sermon that his voice was not quite up to its former vigor and tone.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Nov. 2 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Aller, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Aller.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Paul, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per St. Paul";) at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland";) at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown.

THURSDAY.—At 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Rotterdam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Rotterdam.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre; at 5 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania) and Russia, per steamship Trave, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Trave";) at 9 AM for Genoa direct, per steamship Saale, (letters must be directed "per Saale";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of the steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 9 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Corean, from Philadelphia; at 12 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 11:30 AM (supplementary 12 M) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao and Maracaibo, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Maracaibo";) at 2 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 9 AM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship Sama; at 10 AM for Colon and Panama, per steamship Advance, (letters must be directed "per Advance";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica,) and South Pacific ports, per steamship City of Para, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per City of Para";) at 10:30 AM for Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Panama, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Panama";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia, (letters must be directed "per Silvia";) at 12 M for Jamaica, per steamship Regulus, (letters for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala must be directed "per Regulus";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Venezuela, per steamship Gulf of Akaba; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Orizaba, via Havana; at 1 PM, (supplementary 1:30 PM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alvena; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco.

SATURDAY.—At 9 AM for Demerara direct, per steamship Tjomo; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alleghany, (letters for other parts of Colombia, and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alleghany";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Caracas.")

SUNDAY.—At 5:30 AM for North Brazil, per steamship Gregory, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Gregory.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 3 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. 4 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 9 at 6:30 PM. On arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Hankow, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Nov. *10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Gallilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 25 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1895.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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

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FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100. Aller, Tu., Oct. 29, 10 AM | Werra, Sat., Nov. 16, 10 AM
Trave, Sat., Nov. 2, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Nov. 19, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Nov. 5, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Dec. 3, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Nov. 12, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Dec. 10, 10 AM

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| *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. |
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| Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa. | |
| †Saale.....Nov. 2 | *Columbia.....Nov. 23 |
| *A. Victoria.....Nov. 6 | †Ems.....Nov. 30 |
| †Fulda.....Nov. 16 | *Kaiser W. II.....Dec. 7 |

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Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.

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Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (5 hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6½ hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.

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NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

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WESTERNLAND...Oct. 30 | KENSINGTON...Nov. 13
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From New-York Feb. 4, 1896, to Azores, (Fayal,) Lisbon, Gibraltar, Algiers, Biserta, (Tunis by rail,) Malta, the Piraeus, (Athens,) Alexandria, (Cairo by rail,) Port Said, Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Smyrna, Constantinople, through the Straits of Messina, Palermo, Naples, (Rome by rail,) Villefranche, Marseilles, Palma, (Balearic Islands,) Malaga, (Tangiers.)

Duration of round trip, about two months.
Price of passage, round trip, $520, $620, $720, and upward,

# THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

## Stock Speculation Very Dull, with Some Recession in Prices.

## THE INDUSTRIALS THE WEAK FEATURE

### Railway Issues Comparatively Firm—Waiting on the Exchange Market—Business Outlook Encouraging—Railway Earnings Satisfactory.

MONDAY—A. M.

Speculation in the stock market last week was almost wholly professional, the absence of commission business being marked. The sentiment of the traders was bearish, almost solely for this reason, but raids on the list yielded little profit, owing to the inability to dislodge long stocks. Investment hoders show no inclination to part with stocks at prevailing prices, but, on the contrary, purchasing orders seem to be in the market for execution on any marked recession in quotations. The short interest, considering the narrowness of the market, is large, and every effort to cover it results in advancing prices.

Fluctuations of the week have followed the movement of the foreign exchange market, and the latter was influenced largely by the condition of the cotton market. Bills against the sale of stock of the Anaconda Mine came into the market early in the week, and there were also some bankers' bills offering. The supply, however, was promptly absorbed, and the sales for exchange on Saturday were at the previous week's level. The Financial Chronicle has information of large blocks of bills awaiting sale, and asserts that there will be an ample supply for at least two weeks to come. By that time it is believed that cotton bills will appear in quantity, the reason for their not having already done so being the lateness of the crop rather than the high price to which the staple has been forced by speculators. The business outlook continues favorable. There has been a recovery from the recent reaction in the iron trade, and the output is larger than ever, with continued good demand. Prices for anthracite coal have advanced, and the railways, with few exceptions, are reporting large increases in earnings.

Railway stocks have been notably firm, the weakness having shown itself in the industrial group. Leather preferred, on outside liquidation, lost 6 points. Sugar declined 3⅜ and Tennessee Coal and Iron 2½, while Tobacco and General Electric lost each about 1½ points. The selling of Tennessee Coal was by Southern holders who had cotton contracts to protect. The earnings of the company continue to be most satisfactory, the September statement showing a surplus, after all charges, of $90,558, against a deficit of $4,900 in the corresponding month last year. The preferred stock gained 2 points, and it is not likely that the common will remain for any length of time at its present low level. Other industrials showed improvement, among the number being Consolidated Gas, with an advance of 2 points, Metropolitan Traction, with 2½ points, and Western Union Beef with a gain of 2¼ points. The latter company has declared a dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Nov. 25. At the present price of the stock this is equivalent to more than 12 per cent. on the investment. The company has practically no floating debt, and after paying the dividend has a surplus of about $70,000.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week, and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

| | High- est. | Low- est. | Oct. 27, '94. | Closing, |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Am. Sp. Mfg., when iss. | 14½ | 14 | .. | |
| *Am. Sp. Mfg. pf., w'n iss. | 45½ | 45½ | .. | |
| American Cotton Oil | 22⅞ | 22 | 28⅜ | |
| Am. Cotton Oil pf. | 71½ | 70 | 76 | |
| *Am. Sugar Ref. | 108 | 103¾ | 86¼ | |
| *Am. Sugar Ref. pf. | 101 | 100⅛ | 92 | |
| American Tobacco | 94⅝ | 92⅝ | 99¼ | |
| At., T. & S. F., all in. pd. | 21⅝ | 20 | .. | |
| At., T. & S. F. pf., wh. iss. | 32⅛ | 30¾ | .. | |
| Atlantic & Pacific | 1 | 1 | .. | |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 61 | 61 | 69½ | |
| *Bay State Gas | 2¼ | 2 | 2⅞ | |
| Canada Southern | 55⅞ | 54⅜ | 57 | |
| Central Pacific | 17⅜ | 17⅛ | 14½ | |
| Ches. & Ohio | 19¼ | 18 | 18 | |
| Chicago Gas | 69⅜ | 68¼ | 73⅞ | |
| Chicago Gas, tr. ctfs. | 69¾ | 68 | .. | |
| Chi. & East. Ill. | 49 | 48 | .. | |
| Chi. & East. Ill. pf. | 101½ | 100 | .. | |
| Chicago & N. W. | 107 | 105¾ | 101¼ | |
| Chi. & N. W. pf. | 147 | 147 | .. | |
| Chi., Bur. & Quincy | 86⅞ | 85¼ | 73 | |
| C., C., C. & St. L. | 43½ | 41⅞ | 37½ | |
| C., C., C. & St. L. pf. | 93¼ | 93 | .. | |
| Chi., Mil. & St. Paul. | 77⅝ | 76¾ | 74 | |
| Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf. | 127 | 126½ | 120 | |
| Chi., R. I. & Pac. | 77⅝ | 76 | 60½ | |
| Clev., Lor. & Wheel. pf. | 5⅝ | 5 | .. | |
| Col. Fuel & Iron | 36½ | 35 | 22 | |
| Col. & Hocking Coal | 23¾ | 23¼ | 6⅜ | |
| Col., H. V. & T. | 22⅜ | 20⅞ | 19 | |
| Con. Gas Co. | 149 | 146⅜ | 117½ | |
| Delaware & Hudson | 133¾ | 131¾ | 124½ | |
| Del., Lack. & West. | 169 | 166⅜ | 157½ | |
| Denver & Rio Grande. | 16 | 15½ | .. | |
| Denver & Rio Grande pf. | 53 | 52¼ | 35⅝ | |
| Des Moines & Fort Dodge. | 8½ | 8¼ | .. | |
| Dis. & C. F., all in. pd. | 24⅜ | 22¾ | .. | |
| *Duluth, S. S. & A. | 11 | 11 | .. | |
| Edison El. Ill. of N. Y. | 98½ | 98 | 101¼ | |
| Erie Tel. & Tel. | 69 | 68 | 52 | |
| Evansville & T. H. | 28 | 28 | .. | |
| General Electric | 37⅛ | 35⅜ | 34¼ | |
| Great Northern pf. | 123½ | 123½ | .. | |
| Illinois Central | 100½ | 98¾ | 92⅜ | |
| Illinois Steel Co. | 79 | 77 | .. | |
| Laclede Gas | 25¼ | 23½ | 19⅜ | |
| Laclede Gas pf. | 85¼ | 84½ | 74 | |
| Lake Erie & Western. | 23 | 22¾ | 10½ | |
| Lake Erie & Western pf. | 77⅞ | 77 | 70 | |
| Lake Shore | 151 | 150 | 134¼ | |
| Long Island | 86¾ | 86¾ | .. | |
| *L. I. Traction, all in. pd. | 20 | 19⅞ | .. | |
| Louisville & Nashville. | 61¼ | 58⅝ | 53 | |
| L., N. A. & C. | 9 | 8¾ | 7 | |
| L., N. A. & C. pf. | 28½ | 26⅞ | 22½ | |
| Manhattan Con. | 109½ | 105 | 105¾ | |
| *Metropolitan Traction | 101⅜ | 101¾ | .. | |
| Mexican National certs. | 18¼ | 17⅞ | .. | |
| Michigan Central | 100 | 99⅝ | 90 | |
| Michigan Peninsular Car. | 22 | 21¾ | .. | |
| Minn. & St. Louis. | 28 | 25 | .. | |
| Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf. | 86¾ | 84½ | .. | |
| Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf. | 59⅜ | 55¼ | .. | |
| Minnesota Iron | 68½ | 68½ | .. | |
| Missouri Pacific | 36¾ | 33⅝ | 27½ | |
| Missouri, Kan. & Texas. | 17 | 16⅞ | 13⅜ | |
| Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf. | 39¼ | 38½ | 21½ | |
| Mobile & Ohio. | 23½ | 23½ | .. | |
| Nashville, Chat. & St. L. | 79 | 79 | .. | |
| *National Lead Co. | 34 | 32½ | 39½ | |
| *National Lead Co. pf. | 90⅞ | 90⅝ | 88½ | |
| National Linseed Oil. | 23⅜ | 23⅜ | 21 | |
| National Starch. | 8 | 8 | .. | |
| National Starch Co. pf. | 45 | 45 | .. | |
| New-Jersey Central. | 111½ | 110¾ | 99½ | |
| New-York Central. | 101 | 100⅛ | 98¾ | |
| New-York & N. H. | 187¾ | 187¾ | .. | |
| N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf. | 74 | 74 | .. | |
| N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf. | 29½ | 29½ | .. | |
| N. Y., L. E. & W. 1st in. pd. | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | .. | |
| N. Y., L. E. & W. 2d pf. | 14⅜ | 13⅜ | .. | |
| N. Y., Sus. & Western. | 12½ | 12¼ | 14⅜ | |
| N. Y., Sus. & Western pf. | 35 | 33¾ | 43 | |
| Norfolk & Western. | 8½ | 8 | 7⅜ | |
| Norfolk & Western pf. | 13⅞ | 13⅜ | 22 | |
| North American. | 5⅝ | 4¾ | 3⅞ | |
| Northern Pacific. | 5⅞ | 4⅝ | 4¼ | |
| Northern Pacific pf. | 15⅞ | 13¾ | 16½ | |
| Ontario & Western. | 18¾ | 17¼ | 15¾ | |
| Oregon Improvement. | 6½ | 6¼ | 15½ | |
| Pacific Mail. | 31¾ | 27⅜ | 18⅞ | |
| Peoria, Decatur & Evans. | 5⅞ | 4⅝ | 3½ | |
| Philadelphia & Reading. | 20 | 18¾ | 16⅞ | |
| Pittsburg & Western pf. | 30 | 30 | 28½ | |
| P., C., C. & St. L. | 18½ | 18 | 15¾ | |
| Pittsburg, F. W. & C. | 166 | 166 | .. | |
| *Quicksilver | 3 | 3 | .. | |
| St. Louis Southwestern. | 7 | 6½ | 4¾ | |
| St. L. Southwestern pf. | 15½ | 14⅝ | 9½ | |
| St. Paul & Duluth. | 30 | 30 | .. | |
| St. Paul & Duluth pf. | 90 | 90 | .. | |
| St. Paul & Omaha. | 43½ | 42¼ | 34¼ | |
| St. Paul & Omaha pf. | 123¾ | 122½ | .. | |
| Silver bullion certfs. | 68¾ | 67⅞ | .. | |
| Southern Pacific | 24 | 23 | 19 | |
| Southern Railway | 12¼ | 11¼ | 12½ | |
| Southern Railway pf. | 37½ | 35¾ | 31⅝ | |
| Tennessee Coal & Iron. | 41⅝ | 38½ | 15¾ | |
| Texas Pacific | 10 | 9½ | 10 | |
| Tol., A. A. & N. Mich. | 1½ | 1½ | 4⅞ | |
| *Tol., St. L. & K. C. | 11 | 9⅞ | .. | |
| Union Pacific | 14⅜ | 12⅞ | 11¼ | |
| Un. Pac., Denv. & Gulf. | 6 | 5⅝ | 4⅜ | |
| U. S. Cordage, t. r. | 8 | 7⅝ | .. | |
| U. S. Cordage pf., t. r. | 15¼ | 14⅜ | .. | |
| U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r. | 30 | 30 | .. | |
| United States Express. | 43 | 43 | .. | |
| United States Rubber. | 41¼ | 39⅜ | 40¼ | |
| United States Rubber pf. | 94½ | 93½ | 95 | |
| *United States Leather. | 14⅜ | 11½ | 9⅞ | |
| *United States Leather pf. | 79 | 76⅝ | 59⅞ | |
| Wabash | 8⅞ | 8⅜ | 6⅜ | |
| Wabash pf. | 22½ | 21¼ | 14⅜ | |
| Western Union Telegraph. | 92⅞ | 90¼ | 87 | |
| *West. Union Beef. | 13 | 9¼ | .. | |
| Wheeling & Lake Erie. | 15¼ | 14 | 11½ | |
| Wheeling & Lake E. pf. | 47⅛ | 45 | 40 | |
| Wisconsin Central | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | .. | |

*Unlisted.

### THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2@3 per cent., the average being about 2½ per cent. Time money was not active. Rates were 2½ per cent. for thirty days, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for five to eight months.

Commercial paper was in fair supply, but the demand was slow. Rates were at 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for four months' commission-house bills and prime four months' single names, 5¼@6 per cent. for prime six months', and 6@7 per cent. for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England gained £367,933 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 56.92, became 58.07. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 2,068,000f. in gold and lost 851,000f. in silver.

### FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange declined early in the week, but became firmer later on. The posted rates for sterling on Saturday were $4.88 for sixty-day bills and $4.89 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.87¼@$4.87½ for sixty-day bills, $4.88½@$4.88¾ for demand, $4.88½@$4.88¾ for cable transfers, and $4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium up to $5,000; one-tenth of 1 per cent. premium for larger sums.

### BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67⅞@68¾c.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 54c.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $24,928,890, and the exports for the same period $63,639,188. The net exports, therefore, have been $44,710,198. The net exports to date in 1894 were $66,274,622; in 1893, $12,751,490, and in 1892, $51,519,217.

### BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed an increase in reserve of $1,309,525. The banks now hold $16,689,700 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $1,827,500, an increase in specie of $1,299,800, a decrease in legal tenders of $308,000, a decrease in deposits of $1,270,900, and a decrease in circulation of $80,800.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

| | Oct. 26, '95. | Oct. 19, '95. | Oct. 27, '94. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loans | $502,492,800 | $504,320,300 | $499,692,700 |
| Specie | 63,151,700 | 61,851,900 | 93,926,600 |
| Legal tenders | 86,201,300 | 86,509,300 | 118,512,100 |
| Net deposits | 530,653,200 | 531,924,100 | 504,295,200 |
| Circulation | 14,050,300 | 14,131,100 | 71,619,700 |

The following shows the relations between the reserves and the liabilities:

| | Oct. 26, '95. | Oct. 19, '95. | Oct. 27, '94. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Specie | $63,151,700 | $61,851,900 | $93,926,600 |
| Legal tenders | 86,201,300 | 86,509,300 | 118,512,100 |
| Total reserve | $149,353,000 | $148,361,200 | $212,438,700 |
| Reserve required | 132,663,300 | 132,981,025 | 148,573,800 |
| Excess reserve above legal requirements | $16,689,700 | $15,380,175 | $63,864,900 |

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1895 | $16,689,700 | 1890 | $12,891,150 |
| 1894 | 63,864,900 | 1889 | *124,875 |
| 1893 | 48,787,475 | 1888 | 15,698,400 |
| 1892 | 3,893,675 | 1887 | 11,962,175 |
| 1891 | 2,332,425 | 1886 | 6,398,675 |

### CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Canada Southern | 1½ |
| Consolidated Gas | 2 |
| Metropolitan Traction | 2 |
| Mich. Pen. Car | 1½ |
| Mobile & Ohio | 1½ |
| St. Paul & Duluth pf. | 1 |
| St. Paul & Duluth pf. | 2 |
| Tennessee Coal and Iron pf. | 2 |
| Tol., St. Louis & Kansas City | 1 |
| West. Un. Beef | 2¼ |

DECLINED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Am. Sp. M'fg. pf., when issued | 1 |
| Am. Cotton Oil | 1 |
| Cotton Oil pf. | 1 |
| Am. Sugar Refs. | 3½ |
| Am. Tobacco | 3½ |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 1⅝ |
| Bay State Gas | 1⅛ |
| Chicago & East Illinois pf. | 2 |
| Colorado Fuel and Iron | 1¼ |
| Delaware & Hudson | 1⅝ |
| Denver & Rio Grande pf. | 1⅛ |
| General Electric | 1 |
| Illinois Steel Company | 1½ |
| Lake Shore | 1 |
| Louisville & Nashville | 1 |
| Manhattan | 2½ |
| Michigan Central | 3 |
| Minn. & St. L. 1st pf. | 1½ |
| Minn. & St. L. 2d pf. | 2⅛ |
| Minnesota Iron | 2½ |
| Missouri Pacific | 1½ |
| Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf. | 3⅛ |
| National Lead | 2 |
| National Starch 1st pf. | 1⅝ |
| New-York Central | 5 |
| Norfolk & Western pf. | 1 |
| Oregon Improvement | 1½ |
| Philadelphia & Reading | 3⅛ |
| St. Louis Southwestern pf. | 1¼ |
| Southern Railway pf. | 1⅛ |
| Tennessee Coal & Iron | 1⅞ |
| Union Pacific | 2¼ |
| United States Cordage pf. | 1¼ |
| United States Cordage gtd. | 1¼ |
| United States Leather | 1 |
| United States Leather pf. | 6 |
| United States Rubber pf. | 1¼ |
| Wabash pf. | 1¼ |
| Wheeling & Lake Erie pf. | 1⅛ |

### CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue con. | 1 |
| Brooklyn Elevated 2d | 1¾ |
| Burlington, Cedar Rapids & N. col. tr. 5s. | 1 |
| Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s | 2 |
| Consumers' Gas, Chicago, 1st | 1 |
| Flint & P. M. 5s, Pt. H. | 1 |
| Keokuk & Des Moines 1st | 1 |
| Knoxville & Ohio 1st | 1 |
| Lexington & Pavonia Ferry 1st | 1½ |
| Louisville & Nashville 1st, Nash. & D. | 2⅛ |
| Manhattan Consolidated 4s | 1 |
| Morris & Essex 1st | 1¼ |
| Northern Pacific 2d, c. | 2 |
| Northern Pacific 3d, c. | 1 |
| Northern Pacific col. tr. notes | 1 |
| Northern Pacific terminal | 2½ |
| Virginia Midland gen. | 1 |
| Wabash 1st, Det. & Chicago | 1½ |

DECLINED.

| | |
|---|---|
| At., Cal. & Pac. 1st | 1 |
| Atch., Topeka & S. F. 2d., 1st in. pd. | 1½ |
| Atch., Topeka & S. F. adj. 4s, w. l. | 1⅛ |
| Chicago & Northern Pacific 5s, t. r. | 1⅞ |
| Colorado, H. V. & Toledo 5s | 3½ |
| Denver & Rio Grande 4s | 1 |
| Erie 2d con. | 1 |
| Kansas Pacific con., t. r. | 3½ |
| Kansas Pacific 6s, '95 | 2½ |
| Kansas Pacific 1st, Denver | 1¼ |
| Louis., N. A. & Chicago con. | 1 |
| Missouri, Kansas & Texas of T. 5s | 1 |
| Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st | 1⅜ |
| New-York, Sus. & Western ref. 5s | 2½ |
| Oregon Short Line & U. N. con., t. r. | 1½ |
| Reading 1st pf., Inc. | 1½ |
| Reading 3d pf., Inc. | 1⅞ |
| St. Joe & Grand Island 1st, t. r. | 1¼ |
| Savannah & Western 1st., t. r. | 1¾ |
| Tennessee Coal & Iron 1st, Tenn. | 2 |
| Union Pacific 1st, '07 | 1¼ |
| Union Pacific, Lin. & Col. 1st | 1⅝ |
| Wabash deb., B. | 2 |

### FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ending last Friday | $10,376,988 |
| Corresponding week 1894 | 7,645,306 |
| Since Jan. 1, 1895 | 431,860,425 |
| Corresponding period 1894 | 357,397,406 |

Exports of Domestic Produce.

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ending last Tuesday | $9,382,884 |
| Corresponding week 1894 | 6,627,094 |
| Since Jan. 1, 1895 | 274,985,498 |
| Corresponding period 1894 | 294,976,686 |

Imports of Specie.

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ending last Friday | $223,328 |
| Corresponding week 1894 | 318,005 |
| Since Jan. 1, 1895 | 26,460,131 |
| Corresponding period 1894 | 16,654,525 |

Exports of Specie.

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ending last Friday | $678,304 |
| Corresponding week 1894 | 578,600 |
| Since Jan. 1, 1895 | 101,778,526 |
| Coresponding period 1894 | 114,023,514 |

### THE BULLION MOVEMENT.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week, and at the corresponding date in 1894. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

| | Gold. | Silver. |
|---|---|---|
| Oct. 24, 1895 | £41,525,158 | ..... |
| Oct. 25, 1894 | 36,751,867 | ..... |

BANK OF FRANCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Oct. 24, 1895 | 78,650,734 | £49,342,332 |
| Oct. 25, 1894 | 75,802,112 | 49,657,200 |

BANK OF GERMANY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Oct. 24, 1895 | 31,847,878 | 13,642,322 |
| Oct. 25, 1894 | 35,733,000 | 11,911,000 |

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Oct. 24, 1895 | 21,958,000 | 12,975,000 |
| Oct. 25, 1894 | 15,012,000 | 14,610,000 |

SPAIN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Oct. 24, 1895 | 8,004,000 | 11,259,000 |
| Oct. 25, 1894 | 8,004,000 | 9,767,000 |

NETHERLANDS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Oct. 24, 1895 | 4,275,000 | 6,784,000 |
| Oct. 25, 1894 | 4,071,000 | 6,766,000 |

BELGIUM.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Oct. 24, 1895 | 2,926,667 | 1,463,333 |
| Oct. 25, 1894 | 3,234,667 | 1,617,333 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total last week | £189,187,437 | £95,456,987 |
| Corresponding week in 1894 | 176,072,584 | 95,964,333 |
| Week ending Oct. 17 | 188,067,989 | 95,474,825 |
| Corresponding week last year | 174,537,934 | 95,903,667 |

### CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Exchanges for week ending Oct. 26 | $641,624,009 |
| Balances for week ending Oct. 26 | 40,172,454 |
| Exchanges for week ending Oct. 19 | 632,772,966 |
| Balances for week ending Oct. 19 | 37,246,234 |
| Clearings for week ending Oct. 12 | 638,630,744 |
| Balances for week ending Oct. 12 | 39,302,611 |
| Clearings for week ending Oct. 5 | 694,324,789 |
| Balances for week ending Oct. 5 | 54,563,323 |
| Clearings for week ending Sept. 28 | 559,687,303 |
| Balances for week ending Sept. 28 | 37,631,270 |
| Clearings for week ending Sept. 21 | 615,099,129 |
| Balances for week ending Sept. 21 | 38,571,604 |

### INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

During the early part of last week there was a very strong demand for high-grade bonds, which was met with freer offerings than of late, and toward the close of the week there was distinctly an easier feeling. More bonds have been coming out from banks that purchased them during the easy money of last Spring, when they had no other way of using their funds. It has become very fashionable for National banks to invest their money in this way, and it has proved more profitable than discounting paper at the low rates which have prevailed for the last year or two. The banks, in addition to the 4 per cent. interest they have been receiving, have in nearly every case made a handsome profit on the bonds they have sold lately.

Speculative bonds were distinctly weaker. Atchison, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Reading, and the securities of the roads in the Southwest, all show declines ranging from 1 to 2 per cent. Union Pacific securities were also weaker, after the rapid advance they had, on the publication of the proposed plan of reorganization. On the other hand, Northern Pacific securities were rather eager, as it now appears that a settlement will be reached between the various conflicting parties, and a new set of receivers will be agreed upon by all interested. The Northern Pacific earnings are now large enough to provide for the interest on the firsts, seconds, and thirds, with something left for the fives, a fact which will make a reorganization simpler than had it been attempted six months ago.

Traction securities were relatively more active than railroad securities. Lexington Avenue and Pavonia Ferry and Columbus Avenue fives have advanced about 2½ per cent. for the week. Steinway first mortgage sixes have advanced to 110¾, and interest bid, a gain of 2 per cent. Buffalo, Bridgeport and Rochester securities were all in demand, and show as much as 2 per cent. advances in some cases. Gas securities were also extremely active, the first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the East River Gas Company having advanced to 100 and the consolidated fives to 84½, a gain in each case of about 4 per cent. Columbus (Ohio) Gas Light Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds have been in demand, and the floating bonds have all been absorbed. Higher prices are predicted for these bonds in the near future, they being an absolute first mortgage on the entire plant of the company. The company has paid 5 per cent. dividends for a number of years, and its real estate is now worth not far from the total amount of bonds outstanding.

Government bonds have been inactive and weaker. There were several lots that came on the market for which no bids within 1½ per cent. of the ruling prices could be obtained.

### THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, Oct. 26.—The week has been interesting in the way of news affecting local securities. The trading has been at advancing prices, and quotations held firm. Albany Railway is quoted ex dividend, the books having closed on Tuesday. The Municipal Gas Company has declared a dividend of 2 per cent., payable Nov. 1. The Westcott Express Company has declared dividends of 7 per cent. on the preferred and 2 per cent. on the common stock, payable Nov. 15. The company, it is reported, will have a surplus remaining after dividend disbursements. The National Commercial Bank has declared a 3 per cent. quarterly dividend, payable Nov. 1. The Commercial Insurance Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., payable Nov. 1. The Consolidated Car-Heating Company is receiving a large number of orders for the Pope system of car gas lighting. The exclusive American rights of the invention are controlled by the local company, and as soon as it is thoroughly introduced it will give employment to an increased force of men to manufacture the appliances necessary to be used in the equipment. The feature of the local bond market was the demand and advance in Steinway Electric Railroad bonds.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Albany City 6s, 1915-1919 | 130 | .. |
| Albany City 4s, 1920-1930 | 108 | .. |
| Albany City National Bank | 85 | 90 |
| Albany City Stor. & Ware. Co. | 100 | .. |
| Albany County Bank | 128 | 131 |
| Albany Insurance Company | 115 | 125 |
| Albany Railroad stock | .. | 135 |
| *Albany R. R. cn. 5s, due 1940 | 107½ | .. |
| *Albany Railroad Inc. 5s | 104½ | .. |
| *Albany Railroad deb. 6s | 130 | 135 |
| Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co. | 105 | .. |
| Celluloid Company | 64 | 67½ |
| Commercial Insurance Company | 103 | .. |
| Commercial Union Telephone Co. | 103 | 106 |
| Consolidated Car Heating Co. | 35 | 37½ |
| First National Bank | 163 | 165 |
| Hudson River Telephone Co. | 38 | 40 |
| Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio. | 35 | 40 |
| Mechanics & Farmers' Bank | 402 | .. |
| Merchants' National Bank | 178 | 180 |
| Municipal Gas Co. of Albany | 150 | 160 |
| *Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906 | .. | .. |
| National Commercial Bank | 330 | .. |
| National Exchange Bank | 115 | 117½ |
| New-York Air-Brake Company | .. | 9 |
| N. & E. G. H. R. gtd 5s, 1911 | 105 | 106 |
| New-York State Bank | 200 | .. |
| Park Bank | 125 | .. |
| Rensselaer & Saratoga | 180 | .. |
| Saranac & Lake Placid Railroad | .. | 60 |
| South End Bank | 57 | 60 |
| *Steinway Electric R. R. 6s | 109¾ | 111 |
| *Thompson Pulp & Paper Co., Mills 6s, 1895 | 100 | .. |
| Ulster & Delaware 5s | 100 | 100¼ |
| Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga | .. | 25 |
| Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga, 1922 | .. | .. |
| Union Railway Co. of N. Y. | 100 | .. |
| Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. 5s of 1922 | 105 | .. |
| *Watervliet T. & R. R. gtd. 6s | 104 | 105½ |
| *Watervliet T. & R. R. 2d mtge. | 114 | .. |
| *Westchester Electric R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943 | .. | .. |
| †Westcott Express Company | 102½ | 103½ |
| †Westcott Express Company pf. | 100 | 30 |
| TROY SECURITIES. | | 110 |
| Central National Bank | 118 | 126 |
| Citizens' Steamboat Company | 175 | 200 |
| Manufacturers' National Bank | 200 | 210 |
| Manufac. Nat. Bank of Cohoes | 145 | 170 |
| Mutual National Bank | 180 | 185 |
| National State Bank | 195 | 200 |
| National Bank of Troy | 95 | 100 |
| National Bank of Cohoes | 135 | 140 |
| National Bank of West Troy | 125 | 130 |
| People's Bank of Lansingburg | 130 | .. |
| Steinway Railway | 45 | 50 |
| Steinway Railway 6s | 108¼ | .. |
| Troy City National Bank | 160 | 165 |
| *Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942 | 107 | 108 |
| Troy Gas Co. stock | 127 | 128½ |
| *Troy Gas Co. deb. 6s | 114 | 115 |
| *Troy Gas Co. cn. 5s | 108 | .. |
| Troy Railroad Company | 87½ | 88 |
| Troy Telephone & Cable Co. | 90 | .. |
| Union National Bank | 250 | .. |
| Walter A. Wood Co. | .. | 52 |

*And accrued interest. †Nominal.

### THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 26.—Prices for local securities continue firm and show but few changes. The market during the last week has been fairly active, with a good inquiry for investments and a fair supply. Bank stocks are gradually gaining in favor, and the following sales are noted: American National at 45, Commercial National at 47, National Eagle at 56@56½, Manufacturers' National at 139, National Bank of North America at 44¼, Old National at 114, and Weybosset National at 43½. American Screw stock was quiet, with no sales reported. The stock is now offered at 214. The insurance stocks are still in demand. Merchants' has sold at 52 and Providence Washington at 49. Narragansett Electric Light and Providence Gas are quiet and firm. A sale of the latter has taken place at 85½. The local money market continues much the same as last week, with rates for commercial paper quoted at 5@6 per cent., call loans between banks at 3 per cent., and loans on cotton at 6 per cent.

Messrs. Miller & Vaughan, Providence, R. I., report closing prices as follows:

BANKS.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| American | 44½ | 46 |
| Atlantic | 33 | .. |
| Blackstone Canal | 25 | 25¾ |
| City | 59 | .. |
| Commercial | 47 | 48¾ |
| Eagle | 55¾ | 56½ |
| Fifth | 45 | 48 |
| First | 113 | .. |
| Fourth | 120 | .. |
| Globe | 54½ | .. |
| High Street | 60 | .. |
| Lime Rock | 7 | .. |
| Manufacturers' | 139 | .. |
| Merchants' | 62½ | .. |
| Mechanics' | 53 | .. |
| National Exchange | 100 | .. |
| National of North America | 43¾ | 45 |
| National Commerce | 43 | .. |
| Old | 112½ | .. |
| Phenix | 72 | .. |
| Rhode Island | 24 | 25 |
| Roger Williams | 68 | .. |
| Second | .. | 128 |
| Traders' | 40 | .. |
| Westminster | 57 | .. |
| Weybosset | 43 | 45½ |

PAWTUCKET.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pacific | 67 | .. |
| Slater | 157 | .. |

TRUST COMPANIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Industrial | 98 | 100 |
| Mercantile | 30 | 40 |
| Union | 50 | .. |

RAILROADS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Boston & Providence | 260 | .. |
| N. Y., N. H. & H. | 185 | 190 |
| N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. bonds | 136 | 138½ |
| Providence & Springfield | 89 | .. |
| Pawtuxet Valley | 150 | .. |
| Providence & Worcester | 249 | .. |
| Providence, Warren & B. | 125 | .. |

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| American Screw | 212½ | 214 |
| American Supply | .. | 72½ |
| Armington & Sims | .. | 50 |
| Gorham Manufacturing | 81 | .. |
| Gorham Manufacturing pf. | 117 | 119½ |
| Nicholson File | 58 | .. |
| National & Providence Wors. pf. | 100 | .. |
| National & Providence Wors. 6s. | 100 | 105 |
| Pawtucket Hair Cloth | 89 | .. |
| Rhode Island Perkins H-S. | 88 | 90 |
| R. I. Perkins H.-S. pf. | 96 | 98 |

INSURANCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Equitable | 49½ | 51 |
| Merchants' | 50 | .. |
| Prov. Washington | 48½ | 50 |

GAS AND ELECTRIC.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Narragansett Electric | 84 | 85 |
| Providence Gas | 85½ | 86 |
| Pawtucket Gas | 82 | 84 |
| Providence Telephone | 95 | 100 |
| Rhode Island Elect. Protect | 115 | 120 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Continental Steamboat | .. | 70 |
| Prov. & Stonington Steamship | 140 | .. |

### THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 26.—The Duquesne, Central, Pittsburg and Manchester Traction Companies, representing a total par value capitalization of $14,125,000, this week notified their stockholders that on Dec. 23 next they would be requested to vote on a proposition to lease their respective properties and franchises to the Consolidated Traction Company for a period of 950 years. The terms of the lease were not made public, and as there is considerable uncertainty on this head, the public persists in waiting until it knows what it may get before buying. There was a slight rally in Manchester Traction stock, but it subsequently declined on threats of the minority stockholders to block the plans for leasing the road. Opposition, however, is likely to prove fruitless, as the traction managers anticipated all such action a year ago, when they had the State Legislature amend the law so that a majority, and not a unanimous vote, is all that is necessary in leasing or consolidating street railways. The bonds of all these lines have ruled very firm. Natural gas securities continue heavy, but illuminating gas stocks are strong. Industrial shares, including the Westinghouse group, have been dull but steady. Trading has been so dull in the local list for the last two months that a committee of the Pittsburg Exchange is now perfecting plans for facilitating trading here in Eastern stocks and grain. In this way members of the Exchange hope to get some of the business which now goes to the bucket shops. Manufacturing and commercial business here continues very fair, and the rally in the iron market has improved the feeling in general trade circles. Money steady to firm at 6 per cent.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia Co. | 15 | 15½ |
| Wheeling Gas | 17 | 17¼ |
| Central Traction | .. | 28¼ |
| Citizens' Traction | .. | 57½ |
| Pleasant Valley | 21½ | 22 |
| P. & Birmingham | 15½ | 16 |
| Duquesne Traction | 34½ | 34¾ |
| P., All. & Manchester | 39½ | .. |
| U. S. & Signal common | 14 | 14⅜ |

### ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Discounts were firmer during the week. The rate for three months' bills was ¾ per cent., and for 30-day bills ½ per cent. Further remittances on account of the Chinese loan are expected, and the first installment of the Japanese indemnity is nearly due. The probable method of the remittance is much discussed. Silver was unsteady in the early part of the week, but the market closed firmer. The stock market was very gloomy during the early part of the week, the continued fall in mining securities creating grave fears that the settlement would not be carried through without difficulties. The assistance of large operators, however, arrested the decline, and this probably prevented many a bad smash. It now seems that the settlement will be effected with comparative ease. The mining fever was answerable for the temporary apathy in American railway securities, which were weak. Louisville and Nashville fell 2½; Union

## SALES OF REALTY TO-DAY

The following sales of real estate at auction are set down to take place at 111 Broadway to-day:

By William M. Ryan, auction sale, northwest corner of Macomb's Dam Road and One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 85.1½ by 69.2 by 74.11 by 109.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Frank L. Donohue, referee, plot at southeast corner of Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 100 by 179. Due on judgment, $10,120.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Frank L. Donohue, referee, 470 to 480 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, south side, beginning 80 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 102 by 99.11 by 102 by 98.11, six two-story frame dwellings; also, 462 to 468 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 68 by 99.11, two two-story and two three-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $41,050.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 313 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,395.

By William J. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry W. Beaul, referee, 511 and 513 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 100 feet east of Lincoln Avenue, 50 by 100, six-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $22,990.

By the Sheriff, execution sale, the right, title, and interest of Charlotte W. Gregan and Charlotte E. Courtney to the leasehold of the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-second Street, 100.4 by 131, and to the fee of the adjoining lots on the street, 40 by 100.4, with two-story brick stable covering both plots.

### FEDERAL COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

14—Hoff vs. Tarrant Company. 45—Maitland vs. Arbenz & Pancoast Company. Issues of Law in Suits at Baw.—4—Nead vs. Wall.

### STATE COURTS.

### NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

2012—Hart vs. Ryle. 3442½—Silverman vs. Martin. 3443½—Same vs. Same. 3444½—Same vs. Harris. 3445½—Same vs. Mentz. 3446½—Same vs. Bruckheimer. 3447½—Same vs. Behrens. 3448½—Same vs. Goodwin. 3503—Baldwin vs. Goldsmith. 3816—Rosenbaum vs. Patterson. 3831—Grant vs. Walsh. 2472—Weiss vs. Prague. 2221—Deutsch vs. Perkins. 3562—Mairs vs. Buckl. 1496—Merrill vs. Blanchard. 3403—Smith vs. Eagle Pencil Company. 7326—Cooper vs. Sturtevant. 5312—Welch vs. Seligman. 2555—Lavelle vs. Corrigino. 1562—Johanessen vs. Munroe. 761—Rickerson vs. German-American Insurance Company. 2694—Crocker-Wheeler Electric Company vs. John H. Pratt Company. 2041—United States National Bank vs. Western National Bank. 3619—Sharp vs. Burke. 3650—Rawlins vs. Maltine Manufacturing Company.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3117½.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 2 P. M.

12—Brown vs. Longstaff. 17—Valentine vs. Kennedy. 28—Wiggins vs. Wiggins.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Part II. for trial in the order in which they are called. Calendar clear.

Usaf building, 151 Park Row. 1371—Paine vs. Johnson. 1612—Heaslip vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 1551—Wendell vs. Horchheimer. 1468—McCone vs. Gallagher. 3090—Weber vs. Union Railway Company. 1533—Dunning vs. Heipenhanson. 1244—Dieffenbach vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. 2871—Embeck vs. Barnes. 24—Matter of Wolff & Co. 25—Stevenson vs. Cantor. 20—Holden vs. Holden. 27—Matter of Office Furniture Supply Company. 28—People vs. Abrahamsen vs. Demuth. 29—Matter of Keller. 30—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Milbank. 31—Matter of Stout, Holmes & Brumley. 32—Matter of Bostwick. 33—People, &c., vs. White. 34—White vs. Wilson. 35—The People, &c., vs. Dorman. 36—Pezin vs. Butler. 37—Elkins vs. Silverman. 38—Henderson vs. Henderson. 39—Duhrkopf vs. White. 40—Le Couver vs. The Journal of Finance. 41—Aaron vs. Lavelle. 42—Lavelle vs. Dorr. 43—Wetmore vs. Wetmore. 44—Tooker vs. Fitzsimons. 45—Scott vs. Dutton. 46—Kiernan News Agency vs. Union Telegraph and News Company. 47—Barnes vs. Hughes. 48—Bible vs. Union Telegraph and News Company. 49—Britenschon vs. Ittner. 50—Ramie Fibre Company vs. American Fibre Chamois Co. 51—Black vs. O'Neill. 52—Matter of Orr. 53—Levy vs. Bernhard.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Law and Fact:—2101—Warnier vs. Boessnack. 2866—Dowden vs. Schuyler. 1528—Todd vs. Elghmire. 2028—Lord vs. Lord. 3303—Martin vs. De Forest. 2538—Bendheim vs. Morrow. 3099—Rapier vs. Rapier. 2686—Jones vs. Shew. 3287—Ridgeway vs. Symons. 3017—Pendergast vs. Greenfield. 1934—Garretson vs. Edison Electric Illuminating Company. 2428—Clark vs. Farrell. 3250—Buchanan vs. Little. 1544—Pease vs. Gillis. 3080—Bauer vs. Macaulay. 2595—People, ex. rel., Gould vs. Barker. 2594—Same vs. same. 2595—Same vs. same. 2596—Same vs. same. 2597—Same vs. same. 2181—Harmon vs. Bankers Alpine Fibre Company. 3228—Ely vs. Ross. 2166—Burst vs. Karsher.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2453.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Elevated railroad cases only.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

2012—Hart vs. Ryle. 3442½—Silverman vs. Martin. 3443½—Same vs. Same. 3444½—Same vs. Harris. 3445½—Same vs. Mentz. 3446½—Same vs. Bruckheimer. 3447½—Same vs. Behrens. 3448½—Same vs. Goodwin. 3503—Baldwin vs. Goldsmith. 3816—Rosenbaum vs. Patterson. 3831—Grant vs. Walsh. 2472—Weiss vs. Prague. 2221—Deutsch vs. Perkins. 3562—Mairs vs. Buckl. 1496—Merrill vs. Blanchard. 3403—Smith vs. Eagle Pencil Company. 7326—Cooper vs. Sturtevant. 5312—Welch vs. Seligman. 2555—Lavelle vs. Corrigino. 1562—Johanessen vs. Munroe. 761—Rickerson vs. German-American Insurance Company. 2694—Crocker-Wheeler Electric Company vs. John H. Pratt Company. 2041—United States National Bank vs. Western National Bank. 3619—Sharp vs. Burke. 3650—Rawlins vs. Maltine Manufacturing Company.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3117½.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 2 P. M.

12—Brown vs. Longstaff. 17—Valentine vs. Kennedy. 28—Wiggins vs. Wiggins.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Part II. for trial in the order in which they are called. Calendar clear.

Usaf building, 151 Park Row. 1371—Paine vs. Johnson. 1612—Heaslip vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 1551—Wendell vs. Horchheimer. 1468—McCone vs. Gallagher. 3090—Weber vs. Union Railway Company. 1533—Dunning vs. Heipenhanson. 1244—Dieffenbach vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. 2871—Embeck vs. Barnes. 24—Matter of Wolff & Co. 25—Stevenson vs. Cantor. 20—Holden vs. Holden. 27—Matter of Office Furniture Supply Company. 28—People vs. Abrahamsen vs. Demuth. 29—Matter of Keller. 30—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Milbank. 31—Matter of Stout, Holmes & Brumley. 32—Matter of Bostwick. 33—People, &c., vs. White. 34—White vs. Wilson. 35—The People, &c., vs. Dorman. 36—Pezin vs. Butler. 37—Elkins vs. Silverman. 38—Henderson vs. Henderson. 39—Duhrkopf vs. White. 40—Le Couver vs. The Journal of Finance. 41—Aaron vs. Lavelle. 42—Lavelle vs. Dorr. 43—Wetmore vs. Wetmore. 44—Tooker vs. Fitzsimons. 45—Scott vs. Dutton. 46—Kiernan News Agency vs. Union Telegraph and News Company. 47—Barnes vs. Hughes. 48—Bible vs. Union Telegraph and News Company. 49—Britenschon vs. Ittner. 50—Ramie Fibre Company vs. American Fibre Chamois Co. 51—Black vs. O'Neill. 52—Matter of Orr. 53—Levy vs. Bernhard.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Law and Fact:—2101—Warnier vs. Boessnack. 2866—Dowden vs. Schuyler. 1528—Todd vs. Elghmire. 2028—Lord vs. Lord. 3303—Martin vs. De Forest. 2538—Bendheim vs. Morrow. 3099—Rapier vs. Rapier. 2686—Jones vs. Shew. 3287—Ridgeway vs. Symons. 3017—Pendergast vs. Greenfield. 1934—Garretson vs. Edison Electric Illuminating Company. 2428—Clark vs. Farrell. 3250—Buchanan vs. Little. 1544—Pease vs. Gillis. 3080—Bauer vs. Macaulay. 2595—People